The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2849. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Astounding Triumph of Republicanism.

The North Rising in Indignation at the Menaces of the South.

Abraham Lincoln Probably Elected President by a Majority of the Entire Popular Vote.

Forty Thousand Majority for the Republican Ticket in New-York.

One Hundred Thousand Majority in Pennsylvania.

Seventy Thousand Majority in Massachusetts.

Corresponding Gains in the Western and North-Western States.

Preponderance of John Bell and Conservatism at the South.

Results of the Contest upon Congressional and Local Tickets.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. MORGAN.

The canvass for the Presidency of the United States terminated last evening, in all the States of the Union, under the revised regulation of Congress, passed in 1845, and the result, by the vote of New-York, is placed beyond question at once. It elects ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, Vice-President of the United States, for four years, from the 4th March next, directly by the People: These Republican Candidates having a clear majority of the 303 Electorial votes of the 33 States, over all three of the opposing tickets. They receive, including Mr. LINCOLN's own State, from which the returns have not yet come, in the

New-England States	41
New-York	35
Pennsylvania	27
New-Jersey	7
And the Northwest	61
Total Electoral for LINCOLN	171

Being 19 over the required majority, without wasting the returns from the two Pacific States of Oregon and California.

The election, so far as the City and State of New-York are concerned, will probably stand, hereafter as one of the most remarkable in the political contests of the country; marked, as it is, by far the heaviest popular vote ever cast in the City, and by the sweeping, and almost uniform, Republican majorities in the country.

The State of Pennsylvania, which virtually decided her preference in October, has again thrown an overwhelming majority for the Republican candidates. And New-Jersey, after a sharp contest has, as usual in nearly all the Presidential elections, taken her place on the same side. The New-England majorities run up by tens of thousands.

The Congressional elections which took place yesterday in this State have probably confirmed the probability of an Anti-Republican preponderance in the next House of Representatives, by displacing several of the present Republican members.

The new House of Assembly for New-York will, as usual, be largely Republican.

Of the reëlection of Gov. MORGAN there is little or no question. By the scattering vote thrown for Mr. BRADY in this City, the plurality of Mr. KELLY over Gov. MORGAN is partially reduced, while the heavy Republican majority in the country insures Gov. MORGAN's success.

The rival Presidential candidates against Mr. LINCOLN have probably divided the Southern vote as follows:

FOR MR. BELL.

Virginia	15	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	12		

FOR MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

South Carolina	8	Florida	3
North Carolina	10	Mississippi	7
Georgia	10	Texas	4
Alabama	9	Arkansas	4

DOUBTFUL.

Missouri	9	Delaware	3
Louisiana	6	Maryland	8

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The following States yesterday elected members to the next Congress:

New-York	33
New-Jersey	5
Massachusetts	11
Illinois	9
Together	58

The Anti-Republicans (tested by the election of Speaker PENNINGTON) have in the present Congress, from

New-York	5
New-Jersey	1
Massachusetts	11
Illinois	5
Together	22
And the Republicans	36—58

The Anti-Republicans gain a member in the Fourth (Boston) District of Massachusetts—Mr. W. APPLETON over Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME.

In New-York the Anti-Republicans retain all the five Districts, as in the present Congress, and gain, thus far, the member for the Second (Brooklyn) District, and the Seventh (City) District, now represented by Mr. BRIGGS, American, who voted for the Republican Speaker. The other contested Districts outside of New-York and Brooklyn, have not yet been heard from.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

FIRST WARD.

	Republican.	Fusion.
First District	143	439
Second District	104	382
Third District	107	318
Fourth District	52	114
Fifth District	98	188
Total	504	1440
Majority		936

SECOND WARD.

First District	119	214
Second District	103	294
Total	222	508
Majority		286

THIRD WARD.

First District	89	219
Second District	75	127
Third District	86	174
Fourth District	35	51
Total	285	571
Majority		206

FOURTH WARD.

First District	189	346
Second District	149	446
Third District	44	331
Fourth District	40	251
Fifth District	27	232
Sixth District	31	184
Seventh District	48	43
Total	528	1833
Majority		1305

FIFTH WARD.

First District	139	240
Second District	92	147
Third District	148	313
Fourth District	229	291
Fifth District	137	309
Sixth District	145	273
Seventh District	164	298
Eighth District	89	280
Total	1133	2150
Majority		1018

SIXTH WARD.

First District	24	48
Second District	26	86
Third District	57	266
Fourth District	57	310
Fifth District	38	466
Sixth District	55	727
Seventh District	31	162
Eighth District	70	290
Ninth District	38	462
Total	396	2817
Majority		2421

SEVENTH WARD.

First District	136	246
Second District	79	446
Third District	148	214
Fourth District	95	193
Fifth District	145	382
Sixth District	273	357
Seventh District	122	230
Eighth District	125	304
Ninth District	132	277
Tenth District	109	426
Eleventh District	72	288
Total	1436	3363
Majority		1927

EIGHTH WARD.

First District	113	250
Second District	201	386
Third District	116	255
Fourth District	124	205
Fifth District	106	171
Sixth District	141	219
Seventh District	171	349
Eighth District	254	314
Ninth District	152	276
Tenth District	76	272
Eleventh District	109	224
Twelfth District	73	264
Total	1644	3124
Majority		2480

NINTH WARD.

First District	242	453
Second District	275	302
Third District	437	512
Fourth District	261	321
Fifth District	255	340
Sixth District	196	200
Seventh District	250	299
Eighth District	247	285
Ninth District	184	259
Tenth District	165	261
Eleventh District	217	402
Twelfth District	169	310
Total	2,938	3,944
Majority		1,006

TENTH WARD.

First District	263	340
Second District	266	334
Third District	261	414
Fourth District	206	323
Fifth District	288	423
Sixth District	178	359
Total	1462	2193
Majority		731

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District	111	295
Second District	94	298
Third District	132	270
Fourth District	170	277
Fifth District	144	229
Sixth District	52	141
Seventh District	80	230
Eighth District	105	304
Ninth District	128	193
Tenth District	94	163
Eleventh District	127	186
Twelfth District	117	245
Thirteenth District	95	319
Fourteenth District	172	257
Fifteenth District	56	128
Sixteenth District	131	251
Seventeenth District	50	165
Eighteenth District	82	263
Total	1,940	4,205
Majority		2,265

TWELFTH WARD.

First District	78	191
Second District	176	477
Third District	181	415
Fourth District	281	349
Fifth District	109	309
Sixth District	165	317
Total	990	2058
Majority		968

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District	229	328
Second District	219	405
Third District	140	408
Fourth District	182	358
Fifth District	173	290
Sixth District	147	203
Seventh District	77	137
Eighth District	175	233
Total	1342	2362
Majority		1020

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District	52	186
Second District	36	343
Third District	50	228
Fourth District	50	412
Fifth District	128	234
Sixth District	133	310
Seventh District	102	218
Eighth District	54	225
Ninth District	73	423
Tenth District	67	455
Total	745	2824
Majority		2079

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District	223	281
Second District	192	332
Third District	132	302
Fourth District	269	318
Fifth District	119	154
Sixth District	174	164
Seventh District	155	192
Eighth District	181	376
Ninth District	177	191
Tenth District	116	212
Total	1745	2522
Majority		777

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District	244	296
Second District	280	367
Third District	344	475
Fourth District	272	440
Fifth District	251	284
Sixth District	345	438
Seventh District	178	399
Eighth District	25	88
Ninth District	315	368
Tenth District	206	272
Total	2520	3422
Majority		902

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District	206	262
Second District	—	—
Third District	222	354
Fourth District	220	335
Fifth District	262	357
Sixth District	—	—
Seventh District	278	395
Eighth District	104	398
Ninth District	54	381
Tenth District	83	196
Eleventh District	185	397
Twelfth District	304	195
Thirteenth District	163	231
Fourteenth District	40	370
Fifteenth District	82	300
Sixteenth District	185	239
Seventeenth District	326	123
Eighteenth District	142	351
Total	2828	4786
Majority		1958

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District	266	331
Second District	130	239
Third District	309	452
Fourth District	125	147
Fifth District	130	185
Sixth District	—	—
Seventh District	165	273
Eighth District	87	176
Ninth District	129	226
Tenth District	74	282
Eleventh District	159	297
Twelfth District	98	526
Thirteenth District	48	455
Fourteenth District	52	242
Total	1,758	3,831
Majority		2,073

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District	212	419
Second District	200	334
Third District	329	443
Fourth District	263	373
Fifth District	170	206
Total	1,174	1,848
Majority		774

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District	78	227
Second District	191	229
Third District	210	414
Fourth District	224	234
Fifth District	150	251
Sixth District	313	300
Seventh District	267	237
Eighth District	185	267
Ninth District	101	300
Tenth District	157	351
Eleventh District	212	364
Twelfth District	193	386
Thirteenth District	155	298
Fourteenth District	302	324
Total	2748	4322
Majority		1574

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District	183	235
Second District	116	271
Third District	149	331
Fourth District	147	266
Fifth District	106	244
Sixth District	99	190
Seventh District	74	185
Eighth District	108	161
Ninth District	157	210
Tenth District	224	296
Eleventh District	223	290
Twelfth District	191	273
Thirteenth Dirtrict	226	276
Fourteenth District	227	225
Total	2230	3483
Majority		1253

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District	139	261
Second District	183	298
Third District	212	248
Fourth District	229	236
Fifth District	137	159
Sixth District	126	115
Seventh District	154	244
Eighth District	167	181
Ninth District	245	288
Tenth District	—	—
Eleventh District	159	312
Twelfth District	52	224
Thirteenth District	46	143
Fourteenth District	75	81
Total	1,944	2,780
Majority		845

RECAPITULATION.

Wards.	President, 1860. Repub.	President, 1860. Fusion.	Sec'y. of State, 1859. Leavenworth, (Rep.)	Sec'y. of State, 1859. Jones, (Am.)
1	504	1,440	236	1,096
2	222	508	141	222
3	285	571	142	312
4	528	1,833	202	1,247
5	1,133	2,151	387	1,305
6	396	2,817	154	1,678
7	1,436	3,363	871	2,113
8	1,644	3,124	803	1,884
9	2,938	3,944	1,621	2,365
10	1,462	2,193	698	1,314
11	1,940	4,205	965	2,698
12	990	2,058	601	1,350
13	1,342	2,362	659	1,643
14	745	2,824	314	1,743
15	1,745	2,522	1,204	1,349
16	2,520	3,422	1,434	2,230
17	2,828	4,786	1,614	3,086
18	1,758	3,831	1,314	2,400
19	1,194	1,848	733	1,882
20	2,748	4,322	1,657	2,790
21	2,230	3,483	1,246	2,205
22	1,944	2,789	1,136	1,700
Totals	33,522	60,597	18,272	38,462
Anti-Republican Majority		27,075		
Majority of JONES				20,190

GOVERNOR.

Ward.	Republican. Morgan.	Fusion. Kelly.	Breckinridge. Brady.
1	504	1381	9
2	233	323	48
3	275	509	52
4	361	1546	190
5	1198	1994	73
6	379	2701	129
7	1459	2986	225
8	—	—	—
9	3051	3440	205
10	1417	1843	50
11	1936	4024	121
12	—	—	—
13	—	—	—
14	731	2616	141
15	1809	2223	75
16	—	—	—
17	—	—	—
18	—	—	—
19	—	—	—
20	2747	3776	378
21*	2081	2711	453
22	—	—	—

* Incomplete.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The partial returns thus far received indicate the election of the following gentlemen:

Judge of the Supreme Court—GEORGE G. BARNARD.

Justice of the Superior Court—MICHAEL ULSHOEFER.

Recorder—JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Surrogate—EDWARD C. WEST.

City Judge—JOHN SEDGWICK.

Register—M. T. BRENNAN.

Supervisor—C. SCHWARZWAELDER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following candidates are reported as chosen for this City:

Third District, BENJAMIN WOOD, (Dem.)
Fourth District, JAMES E. KERRIGAN, (Dem.)
Fifth District, NELSON TAYLOR, (Dem.)
Sixth District, JOHN COCHRANE, (Dem.)
Seventh District, ELIJAH WARD.
Eighth District, ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

So far as the returns in the City have been made up, they indicate that the vote will be against the proposed amendment to the Constitution in favor of negro suffrage by a very decided majority.

BROOKLYN.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Wards.	Republican.	Fusion.
I	561	609
II	—	—
III	960	774
IV	1016	980
V	561	609
VI	—	—
VII	—	—
VIII	384	599
XIX	793	1111
X	1244	1556
XII	—	—
XIII	1387	1282
XIV	—	—
XV	758	616
XVI	1190	1238
XVII	100 majority.	—
XVIII	267	164

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN THE STATE.

	President, 1856. Majorities. Rep.	Opp.	Sec. of State, 1859. Majorities. Rep.	Opp.	President, 1860. Prox. Majorities. Rep.	Opp.
Albany	....	8036	....	1963	....	....
Alleghany	4149	....	2638	....	4000	....
Broome	1400	....	576	....	....	....
Cattaraugus	2395	....	1073	....	1500	....
Cayuga	3294	....	2649	....	3500	....
Chautauqua	3173	....	2379	....	....	....
Chemung	109	....	38	....	500	....
Chenango	1982	....	868	....	....	....
Clinton	....	786	68	....	....	....
Columbia	....	1183	....	177	....	....
Cortland	1787	....	934	....	2000	....
Delaware	251	....	216	....	....	....
Dutchess	...	540	167	....	....	....
Erie	....	6155	....	1950	....	....
Essex	775	....	876	....	....	....
Franklin	....	1276	....	2	....	....
Fulton	1185	....	223	....	....	....
Genesee	1086	....	1267	....	2000	....
Greene	....	1715	....	753	....	....
Hamilton	....	218	....	173	....	....
Herkimer	2194	....	1765	....	....	....
Jefferson	3695	....	1856	....	....	....
Kings	....	14975	....	5071	....	5500
Lewis	1592	....	441	....	....	....
Livingston	....	34	539	....	1750	....
Madison	3886	....	1871	....	3500	....
Monroe	....	169	2272	....	....	....
Montgomery	....	122	....	379	....	....
New-York	....	[illegible]	....	20130	....	[illegible]
Niagara	51	....	385	....	....	....
Oneida	3185	....	2982	....	3000	....
Onondaga	4120	....	2751	....	3500	....
Ontario	690	....	467	....	....	....
Orange	....	1846	....	932	....	....
Orleans	621	....	618	....	....	....
Oswego	3388	....	2154	....	3000	....
Otsego	1549	....	557	....	....	....
Putnam	....	612	....	192	....	....
Queens	....	3029	....	2225	....	....
Rensselaer	....	3810	....	2931	....	....
Richmond	....	1760	....	981	....	50
Rockland	....	1795	....	1002	....	....
Saratoga	....	503	....	65	....	....
Schenectady	....	386	....	1	....	....
Schoharie	....	2091	....	1102	....	....
Schuyler	1100	....	63	....	....	....
Seneca	....	727	....	460	....	....
Steuben	2019	....	909	....	2000	....
St. Lawrence	6416	....	4499	....	7500	....
Suffolk	....	1632	...	938	....	....
Sullivan	....	1930	....	1432	....	....
Tioga	742	....	443	....	1000	....
Tompkins	1119	....	766	....	1500	....
Ulster	....	5801	....	1562	....	....
Warren	461	....	506	....	....	....
Washington	1694	....	1761	....	....	....
Wayne	[illegible]	....	1446	....	[illegible]	....
Westchester	....	3691	....	2223	....	1000
Wyoming	1684	....	1316	....	....	....
Yates	1728	....	1028	....	....	....
Total		44478		1450		

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

GENESEE COUNTY.—Batavia—Lincoln, 150 majority. Leroy—Lincoln, 214 majority. Alexander—213 for Lincoln.

WYOMING COUNTY.—Attica—Lincoln, 131 majority.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—Geneseo—Lincoln, 124 majority. Avon—Lincoln, 116 majority. Dansville—Fusion, 24 majority. Lima—Lincoln, 110 majority.

Rochester City, complete—Lincoln, 975 majority.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Chemung—Lincoln, 100 majority. Horseheads—Lincoln, 30 majority; Republican gain, 75.

STEUBEN COUNTY.—The town of Corning gives Lincoln 238 majority. Hornby—Lincoln, 79 majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.—Town of Ithaca—Lincoln, 679; Fusion, 862. Fusion loss of 31.

TIOGA COUNTY—Barton, 50 majority for Lincoln—Republican gain, 87; Owego, Lincoln's majority, 300; Nichols, 152 Lincoln's majority; Smithboro, Fusion, 7 majority.

Three towns in Livingston County give Lincoln 351 majority.

ONTARIO COUNTY—Manchester, Lincoln, 57 majority; Phelps, Fusion 5 majority.

SENECA COUNTY—Seneca Falls, 62 majority for Lincoln.

CAYUGA COUNTY—Auburn City gives Lincoln 449 majority—a Republican gain over any previous vote of 149. Eleven Election Districts give 415 Republican gain over 1859.

SENECA COUNTY—Waterloo, 25 majority for Fusion.

WAYNE COUNTY—Palmyra, Lincoln, 67 majority; Marion, Lincoln 305 majority; Macedon, Lincoln 163 majority; Williamson, Lincoln 243 majority; Ontario, Lincoln 244 majority; Arcadia, Lincoln 148 majority; Lyons, Lincoln 195 majority; Savannah, Lincoln 141 majority; Galen, Lincoln 257 majority.

PUTNAM COUNTY—Carmel, Lincoln 25 majority; Patterson, Lincoln 76 majority; Southeast, Lincoln 6 majority; Kent, Lincoln 52 majority.

CLINTON COUNTY—Plattsburgh, 41 Lincoln majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Malone, 253 Lincoln majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Syracuse gives Lincoln 680 majority. Elbridge gives Fusion 18 majority, and Morgan, Republican, 77 majority. Lysander gives Lincoln 270 majority. Van Buren—Lincoln 118 majority.

CORTLANDT COUNTY—Five towns give Lincoln 1,100 majority, indicating a majority in the County of 2,000.

OSWEGO COUNTY—Oswego City, Lincoln 263 majority. Mr. Littlejohn is reëlected to the Assembly. Volney, Lincoln 281 majority. Scriba, 188 majority for Lincoln.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Ellisburgh 128 majority for Lincoln. Morgan's majority is 105.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—Oswegatchie, 352 majority for Lincoln. Five towns and three districts give Lincoln 2,261 majority. Republican gain over last year 800. Colton 132 Lincoln majority. Louisville 187 Lincoln majority. Norfolk 140 Lincoln majority. Parisville 385 Lincoln majority—a gain of 135.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—Enfield, Lincoln 57 majority; Republican gain, 8. Danby, Lincoln 348, Fusion 174; Republican gain, 55. Ulysses, Lincoln 120 majority; Republican gain, 74. Town of Newfield, Lincoln 32 majority; Republican gain, 33.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Addison, 4 Fusion majority. Lavona, Lincoln 200 majority; Caton, Lincoln 250 majority; Cohocton, Lincoln 154 majority; Bath, Lincoln 100 majority; Erwin, Lincoln 42 majority; Wayland, Lincoln 24 majority; Cameron, Lincoln 126 majority; Rathboneville, Lincoln 39 majority.

NIAGARA COUNTY—Niagara Falls Electoral ticket, First District, Lincoln 248; Fusion 294. Second District, 86 Fusion majority.

MADISON COUNTY—Lenox—Three Districts give 303 Lincoln majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Rome, 105. Fusion majority. Annville, 14 majority for Lincoln; a Republican gain of 125. Utica City—Lincoln's majority, 100. Kernan, Democrat, elected to the Assembly in the First District by about 400 majority. Kirtland—Lincoln, 138 majority; a gain of 89 votes over 1859. New-Hartford—Lincoln, 358 majority—a loss of 37. Deerfield—Lincoln, 25 majority; a loss of 11. Sangerfield—Second District—Lincoln's majority, 35; Morgan's 34.

MADISON COUNTY—Hamilton, Lincoln, 382 majority. Madison—Lincoln, 272 majority.

GENESEE COUNTY—All the towns but one and a half give Lincoln 1,615 majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Town of Skaneateles, Lincoln 112 majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Thirteen towns give a Republican majority of 1,283; Republican gain over last year of 250. Both Republican Assemblymen elected.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—Seven towns give Lincoln 358 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Canajoharie, Lincoln, 32 majority; Morgan, 26. Palestine, Fusion, 44 majority; Kelly, 49. Minden—First District—Lincoln 115 majority. Mohawk—Fusion majority, 46; Vibbard, Congress, 52 majority; Radcliffe, Member of Assembly, 28 majority. Republican gain, 69. Glen—Lincoln majority 36; Vibbard, Congress, 9. Fish, Republican, Assembly, 135 majority. Republican gain, 29.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY—Nine towns give 1788 Republican majority.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Six towns give 518 Republican majority.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—Three towns give 692 Republican majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

First Ward—Lincoln over "Reading," 99 majority.
Second Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 817.
Fourth Ward—Lincoln over Douglas, 71 majority.
Fifth Ward—Reading over Lincoln, 4.
Sixth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 350.
Twelfth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 560.
Fourteenth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 336 majority.
Sixteenth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 546 majority.
Twentieth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 1,062 majority.
Eleventh Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 215.
Ninth Ward—Lincoln over Douglas, 814.
Seventeenth Ward—Reading over Lincoln, 79.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Lincoln over Reading, 327.

These returns indicate Lincoln's plurality in the city 10,000 or 12,000.

Franklin County gives Lincoln 1,100 over Breckinridge and Douglas.

Lehigh County gives a small Lincoln majority.
Snyder County, Lincoln, 650 majority.
Union County, Lincoln, 1,000 majority.
Mifflin, Lincoln, 260 majority.
Dauphin County, Lincoln, 1,600 majority.
Chester County, Lincoln, 3,000 majority.
Westmoreland, Lincoln, 200 majority.
Centre, Lincoln, 700 majority.
LANCASTER COUNTY—8,000 for Lincoln.
HUNTINGTON COUNTY—1,500 for Lincoln.
ALLEGHANY COUNTY—10,000 for Lincoln.

Scattering returns from the interior show large Republican gains over the Governor's vote.

Lancaster City gives 86 Republican majority, a gain of 363.

Columbia, Republican by 179, a gain of 115.

Hollidaysburgh, Republican by 33—a gain of 72.

LYCOMING COUNTY—Trout Run, Lincoln, 82 majority; Canton, Lincoln, 375 majority.

BRADFORD COUNTY—Troy Borough, 52 Lincoln majority; Lewisburgh, 274 Lincoln majority; Wolf, 37 Lincoln majority.

Lycoming, Jersey Shore, 34 Republican majority.

CLINTON COUNTY—Lock Haven, Republican gain o 30 over the State election.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Wilkesbarre, 138 Republican majority.

MONTOUR COUNTY—Danville, North Ward, 124 Republican majority; Pittsburgh complete, 2,457 Republican majority; Alleghany City, Republican majority 1,875. Increase in thirty-one Districts heard from 2,300 on October.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—West Farms.—The Union Electoral ticket has a majority of 147; Kelly, 475; Morgan, 379; Brady, 54. Congress, Haight, Union, majority 125.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

One Hundred and Forty-nine towns, not including Boston, give Lincoln, 53,299: Douglas, 15,724; Breckinridge, 3,197. These towns comprise about half the State. Lincoln's plurality can hardly be less than 70,000.

Mr. Andrew is elected Governor by about the same vote. The Legislature is largely Republican.

Alexander H. Rice is reëlected to Congress in the Fourth District.

Anson Burlingame is defeated in the Fifth District.

In the Ninth District Geo. F. Bailey is elected to Congress by 1,800 majority over Eli Thayer.

The Republicans have carried all the Congressional Districts, except the Fifth, in which Mr. Burlingame is defeated.

CONNECTICUT.

Mr. LINCOLN has 276 majority and 1,348 plurality. Six towns, including Hartford, show a Republican gain over last Spring, of 1,015. LINCOLN's majority in the State will be several thousand.

Norwich—LINCOLN, 1,257; DOUGLAS, 802; BRECKINRIDGE, 72; BELL, 25.

Westport—LINCOLN, 203; DOUGLAS, 52; Fusion, 215.

Reading—LINCOLN, 176; BRECKINRIDGE, 86; DOUGLAS, 3.

Ridgefield—Lincoln, 290; Union, 29; Douglas, 4; Breckinridge, 113.

New-Canaan—Lincoln, 308; Douglas, 13; Breckinridge, 8; Union, 182; Bell, 6.

Walton—Lincoln, 237; Douglas, 29; Breckinridge, 84; Bell, 10.

Bridgeport—Lincoln, 1,110; Breckinridge, 462; Douglas, 475; Bell, 29.

Fairfield—Lincoln, 396; Breckinridge, 189; Douglas, 11: Bell, 30.

Easton—Lincoln, 121; Breckinridge, 85; Douglas, 5.

Monroe—Lincoln, 113; Breckinridge, 137: Douglas, 6; Bell, 1.

Huntington—Lincoln, 150; Breckinridge, 121; Douglas, 19; Bell, 8.

Weston—Lincoln, 55; Breckinridge, 99; Douglas, 1; Bell, 2.

Trumbull—Lincoln, 161; Breckinridge, 144; Douglas, 25; Bell, 1.

Norwalk—Lincoln, 746; Breckinridge, 193; Douglas, 93; Bell, 38; Fusion 51.

Stratford—Lincoln, 203; Breckinridge, 86; Douglas, 37; Bell, 15; Fusion, 11.

Newtown—Lincoln, 305; Bell, 4; Fusion, 366.

Brookfield—Lincoln, 122; Breckinridge, 103; Douglas, 377; Bell, 1.

New-Milford—Lincoln, 352; Breckinridge, 171; Douglas, 92; Bell, 7.

Roxbury—Lincoln, 91; Breckinridge, 48; Douglas, 61; Bell, 1.

Bridgewater—Lincoln, 59; Breckinridge, 98; Douglas, 28.

Kent—Lincoln, 14; Breckinridge, 30; Douglas, 89.

North Canaan—Lincoln, 147; Breckinridge, 38; Douglas, 66.

Cornwall—Lincoln, 222; Breckinridge, 58; Douglas, 50; Bell, 3.

Canaan—Lincoln, 128; Breckinridge, 9; Douglas, 131.

Salisbury—Lincoln, 31[illegible] Breckinridge, 74; Douglas, 134.

Washington—Lincoln, 79; Breckinridge, 99; Douglas, 34.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The returns show that Vermont has gone for Lincoln by 25,000 to 30,000 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

	Lincoln.	Douglas.
Johnston	215	201
Cumberland	522	314
Portsmouth	198	75
Middletown	110	21
Hopkinton	292	32
Westerly	319	73
East Greenwich	165	133
Barrington	78	53
Little Compton	141	39
Tiverton	152	87
Fall River	251	63

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

West Greenwich—Lincoln, 125; Douglas, 67.
Coventry—Lincoln, 333; Douglas, 175.
Cranston—Lincoln, 267; Douglas, 448.
North Providence—Lincoln, 564; Douglas, 485.
Smithfield—Lincoln, 818; Douglas, 456.
Bristol—Lincoln, 373; Douglas, 247.
Providence—Lincoln, 3,813; Douglas, 2,069.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.—Lincoln, 7,202; Douglas, 4,875.
NEWPORT COUNTY.—Lincoln, 1,444; Douglas, 847.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Lincoln, 1,519; Douglas, 834.
KENT COUNTY.—Lincoln, 1,246; Douglas, 657.
BRISTOL COUNTY.—Lincoln, 667; Douglas, 462.

There are two towns yet to be heard from, James town and New Shoreham.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

GOV. PENNINGTON is elected to Congress by a majority variously estimated from 1,400 to 1,500.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—Matavan Township, 50 Dem. majority.

MARYLAND.

The Union men claim the State by not less than 2,000.

Baltimore City complete: Breckinridge, 14,850; Bell, 12,619; Douglas, 1,562; Lincoln, 1,082.

Returns from various Counties show considerable gains for Bell, but not sufficient to overcome the heavy Breckinridge majority in the city. The result is doubtful.

Returns from Allegany County indicate 800 for Bell over Breckinridge; a gain of near 1,100.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Fifth Ward gives 1 plurality for Lincoln. Fisher, Republican, has 46 majority.

VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

The *American* has a special dispatch from Virginia, reporting large gains for the Bell-Everett men. The Bell men of Baltimore are very sanguine of a good majority.

Alexandria City.—Bell, 908; Breckinridge, 517; Douglas, 136; Lincoln, 2.

Fredericksburgh.—Bell, 353; Breckinridge, 232; Douglas, 179.

Alexandria, town and County, Bell 1,008, Breckinridge 563, Douglas 139, Lincoln 16.

Petersburgh—Bell 970, Douglas 613, Breckinridge 223.

Norfolk—Bell 986, Breckinridge 438, Douglas, 230.

Portsmouth—Bell 676, Breckinridge 558, Douglas, 210, Lincoln 4.

Scattering returns from Western and Southern Virginia show very large gains for Bell, indicating that he has carried the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Legislature of South Carolina has just voted for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as President, and for Mr. LANE as Vice-President. Z.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Partial returns from this City and County show uniform gains for BRECKINRIDGE.

Raleigh gives BELL 231 majority.

The State has probably gone for BRECKINRIDGE.

LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

A dispatch just received here announces that New-Orleans has gone for BELL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The election in this city passed off quietly. The result is not yet ascertained.

ELECTION DAY IN THE CITY.

ALL QUIET AND ORDERLY AT THE POLLS.

Progress of the Voting in the Several Wards.

THE CITY AFTER NIGHTFALL.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Unbounded Enthusiasm at the Republican and Bell-Everett Head-Quarters.

THE TIMES OFFICE [illegible].

Midnight Display of Wide-Awakes.

BONFIRES AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The clouds lowered gloomily over the City yesterday morning, when the polls were opened, and very shortly afterward rain began to drizzle, with every prospect of a wet day. Was it an omen, and if so, an ill omen to the Lincoln or Fusion ticket? It did not, at any rate, keep one or the other party from the polls, for never in the history of any political contest in this country, has more enthusiasm been exhibited, and the result has proved that though the "clouds" may have "lowered," the hopes of the Republican Party were not "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." But of that anon and elsewhere.

People generally were awake—wide awake, in fact—very early yesterday, for they knew they had a duty to perform which could not occur but once in four years, and in the actual shape it assumed, perhaps not more than once in a lifetime. And whether they were Republicans or Fusionists, they went to work with a will. The clouds were dispelled; the sun shone forth as a beneficent sun should shine on such an occasion, and a general good time was the result. In short, although the stake to be played, according to the alarmists, was the continuation or severance of the Union, there was no disturbance, no discordance, no manner of ill-feeling, beyond the impatience produced by the extreme difficulty in getting in "my vote, Sir, my prerogative as an independent citizen, Sir, which I would not barter for my life, Sir."

The vote polled in each Ward, and each District of each Ward, is said to have been the heaviest ever known in this City. At nearly every polling-place—and there were close upon three hundred in all the Wards—voters took their places *en queue*, and moved on very slowly to their duty as freemen. And wherever we had opportunities of observing them, they did it like men who were fully sensible of the responsibility, whether it came of conscience sake, or was derived from a recollection or a hope of "gilded gain."

Considerable delay was caused at many polls by an indiscriminate challenging process, which occupied so much time that in nearly every Ward at sunset, when the polls closed, some hundreds of voters had not been able to "save the country," and having given the day to that nobly patriotic purpose, they felt, very naturally, slightly irascible thereat.

The proceedings at the several Wards are slightly sketched below. The harmony of the whole proceedings renders the detail of them slightly monotonous—a defect, if it is one, which should be placed to the credit of the excellent Police arrangements, for which Superintendent KENNEDY and his aids and abettors are responsible.

THE POLLS DURING THE DAY.

FIRST WARD.

The genius of order seemed to have taken and preserved the rule in this Ward throughout the entire day. Only three arrests were made—two of a couple of half-drunken, half-grown boys, who got up a private quarrel at the Poll District, No. 33 Greenwich-street, and who were accommodated with a place on which to sleep off the effects of the bad rum which they had been pouring down, at the expense of the City. As there was no specific charge against them, they were merely detained until perfectly sobered, when they were discharged with a few further words of caution from the Sergeant in command. A man named JAMES STOHLES was arrested in the Fifth District of this Ward, for attempting to vote illegally, and was committed for examination.

SECOND WARD.

The voting throughout the day was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner. There was of course the usual amount of pushing, and crowding, and drinking, but there was no real disturbance, nor any act committed which demanded the intervention of the Police. Capt. HUTCHINGS, formerly from the Fifth, and recently transferred to this Ward, was on active duty throughout the day, and preserved with the aid of his men the most perfect order.

THIRD WARD.

Order reigned here also, not a single arrest having been made, nor any disturbance at or about the polls.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward yesterday was to the full as quiet as its fellows. Fewer drunken men were visible in the vicinity than may be seen on more ordinary occasions than the election of a President and the salvation of a Union. Policemen enjoyed a sinecure and reporters had very little use for their note-books and pencils. No illegal votes were offered, and although many were challenged the officers promptly swore them in; with the exception of one individual, however, who, offended at the imputation cast upon his honor, declined to assert his power of franchise under oath.

FIFTH WARD.

In the Fifth Ward much less disturbance occurred than is usual in a country village on town-meeting day. The chief complaint was that made by misguided individuals who had pasted the *Herald's* list of polling-places in their hats, and in consequence were sadly puzzled in finding the proper place to deposit their votes—the location given by that veracious journal generally leading them to a milliner's establishment or the defunct fires of a blacksmith's shop. The polls of the Second District chanced to be in West Broadway instead of in White-street, and those of the Fourth were in Hubert-street instead of Leight. With the slight exception of giving the wrong streets and the wrong numbers, however, the list published in the *Herald* conveyed an idea of the locality of the polling-places with considerable accuracy.

SIXTH WARD.

The "Bloody Sixth," yesterday, did nothing to justify its sanguinary cognomen and character. The election dawned, and grew, and culminated in its precincts as calmly and gently as a Summer cloud. In the very haunt where confusion holds high carnival and rowdyism is generally wont to assert its supremacy, the election, yesterday, progressed without the breaking of a ballot-box or the effective breaking of a head. The Policemen stood around the polls like shepherds, and, to follow out the pastoral simile, flocks of voters sported and gamboled in their vicinity as inoffensively as lambs. The municipal "locust" hung quietly by the sides of the wearers, and neither bricks nor junk-bottles were put in circulation by the populace; scarce even a hard word flew through the air, and passers-by were unassaulted with anything more formidable than the party tickets which enthusiastic gentlemen requested them to deposit in the ballot-box. When this labor of love was declined, no compulsary measures were used. Even at the polls in Mulberry-street, where Dead Rabbits most do congregate, everything, until late in the day, was as quiet as in a Church porch. One "sovereign," who voted early, exhibited a sadly bruised nose, but he accounted for it by saying he ran against a feather-bed in his haste to get to the polls. As the day grew, and whisky began to work, a few impromptu fights occurred among gentlemen who had nothing else to do, but the grounds of difference were generally personal and not political. The "Bloody Sixth" deserves

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

GOSSIP FROM PRAGUE.

More About the Jews and the Jews' Quarter—Great Multitude of Children—A Peculiar Feature of Bohemian Municipal Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRAGUE, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860.

I have a few things more to say about the Jews of Prague. In the olden times they were confined to that part of the city where their old-[illegible] and burial-places yet remain. They were not allowed to sleep out of its precincts, and after 8 o'clock in the evening, when a bell [illegible] they were in danger of death if they showed their faces in the streets. The Jews quarter was, in those brave old times, a sort of preserve where good Christian Knights did a little murdering to keep their hands in, and bag a few Infidel ducats. If walls and stones could speak, (which fortunately they cannot,) there would be tales to tell here of devilish riot and bloody massacre, of whole generations pillaged, of whole generations [illegible], of moments of almost total extermination, of centuries of unparalleled fortitude and suffering, for no where in the world is the history [illegible] more legibly written in wrong. Even [illegible] have dawned on the devoted race, it sickens one with terror to stand in places where the stones have been cemented with the blood of the thousands cut down and butchered in [illegible]. One would suppose that the Jews themselves would desire to leave a spot [illegible] sombre remembrances are forever [illegible]; but past affliction seems to have made it dear to them. They cling to it, of their own free will, as tenaciously now as in the olden times they were compelled to cling to it. Under the later Austrian Emperors their rights have been amply protected, and what is more, even their national [illegible] respected. The Jews' quarter is now a distinct nationality, having its own laws and administering them according to the Jewish mode of justice. So efficiently is this done that an appeal to the regular authorities of the city is seldom heard of.

But such a quarter as is the Jews' quarter was never seen in any other Christian city. The streets are narrow and lined with gigantic houses, every room of which literally overflows with population; the sidewalks, which at best are but gutters of round boulders, are choked up with articles of old furniture, marine stores, rusty iron railings, second-hand wind instruments, faded silk dresses, feather beds, and a thousand other things, which seem to have been gathered from all parts of the world and placed here for the express purpose of getting between the legs of the passenger and tripping him up, or if by the exercise of great agility he contrives to escape this fate, he is sure to have his hat swept off his head by the overhanging masses of old clothes which flap and flutter in the wind, like scarecrows, to keep people off the fashions. The centre of the street is usually occupied by the owners of the stores who gaze fondly at their wares, and make rapid mental calculations of what they are worth to the foreign gentleman who is approaching. The doorways are blocked up with industrious matrons, wedged solidly into chairs, and busily occupied in fabricating minute garments of linen for future and not very distant additions to the Hebrew population. In every nook and corner there are children; throw a penny into any spot, and it makes a splash of children; give an unusual swing to your walking cane, and children fly from you in every direction; in warm corners they are piled up as if the wind had blown them there, and everywhere they settle on you like dust. From the roof of the highest house, where a youthful Hebrew is emulating BLONDIN on the parapet, to the adjacent basement, where a descendant of the tribe of Levi is undergoing condign punishment at the hands of an irate mamma, children, always children, and such awfully wide-awake children. One young gentleman, after a minute and thoughtful examination of my person—which I am happy to say seemed, in the end, to satisfy him—resolved to take me under his protection. As a mark of his confidence, he at once proposed to make me his banker, and boldly demanded an advance in specie. Being uncertain of my nationality, he was at a loss as to the language he should use to draw upon me; so he commenced in German, and finding that unsuccessful, tried Bohemian; here, too, being disappointed, he took refuge triumphantly in an elaborate sentence in French. It was a cruel damper to this enthusiastic young linguist that I did not at once respond to the language of courts; he was silent for several moments, and troubled and anxious, and nervously meditative. I knew what was coming. Whenever you see a foreigner with great concern depicted on his countenance rest assured that he is about to speak English; my young friend screwed his courage to the sticking place and addressed me in my mother tongue—not elegantly perhaps, but forcibly. Touching as was his appeal and grateful as were the tones in which he made it, I felt justified from prudential motives in taking no heed of it; an agony of astonishment overspread his countenance, he could not realize that such a tribulation should be without its fruits, nor would he admit even to himself that this time he was wrong; he examined me anew from head to foot, and gaining fresh confidence from the inspection, addressed me again almost authoritatively in English. I was inflexible, and the poor fellow dropped into my wake quite loggy and disconcerted, only once venturing with the greatest possible distrust to tempt me with a little Hebrew. I began to wonder in what way he would next make his appeal—for I felt confident that his resources were inexhaustible, when suddenly he darted past me with a beaming face, and uttering a cry which would have been intelligible to every laborer on the tower of Babel, and was therefore supposed to be peculiarly applicable to my case—a sort of interrogative yell, which said plainly did you ever see anything like this? then and there turned three summersaults in rapid succession, after which feat he proceeded to walk leisurely on his hands, his shoes hanging down in front at the place where his shirt ought to have been, and his head wrenched violently up between his arms and a few feet from the ground. It became obvious that it was his intention to accompany me through the principal streets in this position, or to perish in the attempt—a result which was by no means improbable, as he was of a bulgey and apoplectic temperament and rapidly became purple in the face. Not wishing to be haunted by the inverted ghost of a youthful Israelite for the rest of my days, I honored the gentleman's draft by paying him the sum he demanded, whereupon he brought his feet down slowly to the ground, and gradually raised himself from a very knotty position. The coins with which his efforts had been crowned were instantly invested in plums, of which he procured a hat full, and with nothing on his mind now—for had he not discovered the open-sesame to my purse—he again followed leisurely in my wake, evidently regarding me with pride, as a bit of valuable property which he had cultivated with the sweat of his brow, eating plums and dexterously shooting the stones into dry goods stores, fine art repositories, and other establishments where they were likely to prove most vexatious. Let me get rid of this youth by recording his failure and final discomfiture. When, in an unreasonably short space of time, he had disposed of his plums and triumphantly hit a cab-driver on the nose with the last stone, he demanded facetiously, but plainly, more money. On being refused, he proceeded at once to extremities, and turned a summersault—at least that was his intention, had not the laws of specific gravity, acted on by the density of many plums, brought him prematurely to the ground, where I left him confused and astonished.

I do not propose to enter into a minute description of the political and municipal institutions, but a certain feature of the latter having become famous, I may be permitted to refer to the circumstances that made it so.

Many hundred years ago, there was a Queen named Libussa, who lived in Prague, and in point of fact is said to have founded it. She was a famous amazon, and as the historians affirm that she was also a priestess, I have no doubt that she wore Turkish trowsers and made awfully long speeches at the Womans' Rights Conventions of those days. Her moral character was not irreproachable—in fact, it was rather bad. She was—not to put too fine a point upon it—a little too fond of the men, falling in love with all the good-looking fellows of the neighborhood, and inviting them up to her castle with the greatest possible affability. Being, as I have said, a priestess, she had the marriage service nice and snug at her finger's end, and many a poor fellow, thinking he had jumped into a good thing of it, vowed and promised, at her request, to love, honor and obey that very fascinating but unprincipled female. For a few weeks things went on pleasantly, and Libussa's husband began to stretch his legs out comfortably in the great breakfasting hall, and to count who he should have for boon companions in the long Winter nights. Ha! who, indeed? Little did he think that at that moment Libussa was arranging the matter for him. In due time the honeymoon came to an end, and it was simultaneously discovered, if I am not mistaken, that the lady had a temper. She became sulky over her coffee, and made jeering remarks to her partner, causing that gentleman to dash his newspaper to the ground, pull on his boots in a rage, and rush down town without eating a morsel of breakfast. Then matters became worse, until one morning, after an unusual storm, madame pulled the bell and told the lacqueys to clear away the things. Whereupon four stout fellows, remarkable for the handsome development of the lower leg, and smelling heavily of beer, stepped forward with a knowing wink, and seizing the astonished husband, cleared him away also, by heaving him out of the window, where, after falling through a disagreeable amount of space, he reached the bottom of a river, and joined an illustrious army of predecessors.

Libussa, it is to be presumed, selected the most becoming mourning, and it is certain soon succeeded in getting another lover, who, when he became a little stale, was served in the same outrageous way. Ha! how wonderfully the times have changed since then. There is probably not a woman in the world, in this present Nineteenth century, who would treat her husband so shamefully, even if she could do so with impunity. Do you think there is? I am sure I don't.

At any rate this is the veracious origin of what is called the "Bohemian fashion," a feature of municipal government which has, as I have before remarked, become famous. In 1419, the townspeople being dissatisfied with the Mayor and Common Council, broke into the City Hall and pitched them out of windows one after another. To break their fall, a number of kindly citizens prepared a bed of pikes, upon which the unfortunate officials were received. The same exploit was repeated in 1483, and again a few years later; indeed it seems to have been an implied part of the Bohemian Constitution, that when the citizens were tired of their rulers, they might—happy people—throw them out of windows.

The great tragedy of the thirty years' war commenced with a similar episode. In the range of buildings called the Hradschin—formerly the palaces of the Bohemian Kings, now the residence of the abdicated Emperor FERDINAND—the visitor, after being greatly bored with long, stupid banqueting-halls and apartments, that have no sort of interest for any one but a sentimental and overcurious school-girl, is shown into a light and lofty room, fitted up in a quaint, old, official style, with a large writing-table, covered with green cloth, in the middle; a secretary's desk in the corner; and, scattered about, a number of extremely uncomfortable wooden chairs, on the backs of which are painted the coats-of-arms of the nobles who, in the year 1618, administered the Imperial authority in the goodly city of Prague, and who in consequence were very cordially disliked. The guide who shows these things to you points out with evident glee the crests of SLAWATA and MARTINITZ, and adds that the little wriggling writing-desk was the property of FABRICIUS—time-server and secretary. He then takes you to the window and shows you, 80 feet below, a couple of small stone obelisks. His face becomes quite radiant with fun as he proceeds to tell you the reason why they were planted there; how, in the year before mentioned the two nobles and their toady were seated in this identical room furnished then as it is now, concocting new persecutions for the Bohemian Protestants and devising generally in what way the new religious fire could be trodden out; how whilst they were thus discharging the duties of their royal master the door was suddenly burst open, and an armed mob quietly entered; how with great deliberation they opened the windows so that the glass (which was expensive in those days) might not be injured, and there sternly seizing the three awe-stricken men, flung them from this height to the ground where the stones stand to commemorate the dead—two stones—the secretary not being of much importance and unworthy of a stone to mark his soft spot. There were no spears below this time, and to this circumstance and the additional one that there happened to be a bed of manure lying there, the officials owe their escape—for escape they did almost without a scratch too. The secretary who was thrown out last, was the first to regain his feet. Rubbing his aching bones with one hand and pulling his greasy locks with the other, he apologized like a flunky for having crowded his superiors and occasioned them some slight inconvenience by having fallen on them. It is gratifying to know that this admirable person, who did not take advantage of the accidental equality obtained by falling eighty feet through space with men of birth, was subsequently raised to the peerage. The mob, when accused of acting with violence, justified itself somewhat indignantly by affirming that it was an ancient and inalienable right possessed by all Bohemians from time immemorial to throw offensive persons out of windows. Their City Halls were, I have no doubt, constructed especially for that purpose; all the windows I have remarked being very high. I make no application of the fact, but as high windows look better than low ones, I do hope that when *our* new City Hall is built it will be properly supplied in this respect. No one would think of adopting the Bohemian fashion: so there would be no danger.

C. B. S.

City Post-office Arrangements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much amused at the *sparkling* correspondence of BALL, BLACK, TIFFANY, TYNG & Co., in your paper the other morning, but I was more interested in another communication—I refer to that concerning lamp-post boxes.

Being a woman I know nothing about law or instructions either, but I do know how I am affected by the present system and how I wish for relief.

I am an exile in this great dreary City from all near and dear to me, save my immediate household. I have solaced myself in this separation by sending budgets of letters—a newspaper with the newest sensation—or mayhap the newest sleeve-pattern—to my distant friends. And, my little boy of six years, has been a ready and efficient messenger. But now the mail-boxes are perched, like martin-boxes, far above his reach, or indeed that of anything below a carrier-pigeon. Then if I take one of my domestics from her employment she cannot possible "squeeze in" (to use her expression) any but the most attenuated single letter, involving, in case of a double letter, or a newspaper, an extended walk to one of the A, B, C stations, (the nearest in my case twenty squares off,) unless, indeed, I have my missive ready for the General Post-office before my lord and master goes "down town" in the morning.

As to the postage stamps, I know there ought to be another, of some color, put on for my trouble, which far exceeds that of City and country carrier combined, (I mean if the blue stamp continues to be exacted for the benefit of the former.) But I think WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN have their heads together often enough to devise and talk over, (I always put them face to face to face on purpose,) some better plan for increasing the revenue. I used to pay the two cents cheerfully, upon each letter received, and they were not a few; but this division of charge—one cent on receipt, and one blue stamp on dispatch of a letter—makes double the trouble. I must often detain an important letter until a blue stamp can be obtained, the dealers in the neighborhood being all "just out," of course. Indeed, they have little object to gain by keeping a supply of such profitless merchandise. L.

SAXONY.

The Route from Munich to Frieberg—The Women of Saxony—A Curious and Instructive Personal History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBERG, Saxony, Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

I arrived here the other day, after a ride of twenty-five and a half hours from Munich. The route from Munich, *via* Augsburg to Hof, is so monotonous that not even the shining of a full, round moon could make it beautiful. To the eye of the agriculturist, indeed, Lower or Northern Bavaria presents a far more pleasing appearance than the sterile plains of the South; but on the line of this railway there is little to gratify the lover of romantic scenery. The Franconian Switzerland—that pocket-edition of picturesque beauty and geologic interest—lies to the left; the Fichtel-gebirge stretches away to the right. But when the border is crossed, and the undulating hills and valleys of Saxony open to the traveler's view, the most inveterate grumbler cannot but break out in admiration of the peculiar beauty of the scene.

This part of Saxony reminds one of England and Flanders, in its smooth-shaven lawny look. The whole country, as far as the eye can extend, seems to be one great garden. The fields are all arranged with an eye to contrast in colors, and the utmost care seems to have been taken to make them look *velvety*. The woods seem to be mere ornamental groves; the very streams wind lingeringly through the meadows, turning every little while to look back and see who is admiring them. A pretty country it is. You know the old German proverb:

> "*In dem schönen Land der Sachsen,*
> *Da die hübschen Madchen wachsen.*"

And for once the German opinion of feminine beauty may be indorsed. In Heidelberg and Munich, the celebrated beauties strike an impartial observer as very ugly girls. I had come to the conclusion that no German student knew what a pretty girl was. But I must make an exception in favor of the Saxons. In the short time which has elapsed since I entered their fair land, I have seen more *hübsche Madchen* than in two years, spent in other parts of Germany. There is a delicacy about the lines of the nose, mouth and chin, a fineness of the eyebrow, a general refined look to the face, which with all reverence for German ladies, I must say do not characterize them in general. But I speak only of faces. In form and gait, I see no particular improvement. The German ladies have no "style." On the other hand, American ladies are acknowledged to understand the art of walking gracefully. You can recognize one of them in any city of the world, except Paris, by this sign alone.

But I must not allow gallantry and patriotism together to run away with my pen. The charms of the fairer sex in general, are enough to set even Gillot's No. 8 on fire; but when I contemplate that portion of it which sheds the lustre of its presence upon our American Fatherland, from whose grace and beauty our Eagle is proud to learn how properly to flash his eyes, and how to arrange the feathers in his glorious tail, then I am overcome with emotions, at which even the incomparable No. 8 turns whitey hot, and sticking fast in the paper, begs to be excused. "Upon its word it cannot, you know, really, &c.!"

At Chemnitz, I left the cars, and took the post-coach for Freiberg. In the front *coupé* sat a young man, who, noting the name painted upon my valise, asked me in the purest Western American, if I "wa'n't a Yankee?" I joyfully assured him of the fact, and took my place at once by his side, in the best seat of the whole coach. We immediately entered into a conversation, and I drew from him a history of himself, a part of which I mean to repeat to you, because it is at once interesting and instructive, and because the moral which I intend to tack to the end of it, would not be published in your admirably-conducted and widely-disseminated journal, without the story to enliven it. The young man himself will, no doubt, forgive me the freedom I take with him, in consideration of the overwhelming honor I mean to do him.

He was a Saxon born, and went to America at the age of twelve. He found a situation in a large dry-goods establishment in Chicago, somewhat later, and served out the time for which he was bound—three years. At the end of this period, he determined to gratify his taste for travel and see something of the country. Accordingly, he spent three or four months in learning the house-painter's trade, and, thus prepared, started on a journey down the valley of the Mississippi, painting, papering and glazing as he went. In the course of time he arrived at St. Louis, with an empty pocket and no "prospect." In vain he inquired for a place as a painter—there was no opening. At last, reading the newspaper one morning, he saw an advertisement—"Bootblack wanted." It was at one of the largest hotels in the city. His resolution was soon taken. He locked up his trunk of decent clothes, donned the shabbiest suit in his possession, and presented himself to the landlord of the ——. "How long have you blacked boots?" "All my life." How many pair can you black in a day?" "As many as you have to be blacked." The result of the dialogue was his installment as master boot-black. He worked at the business about a week, blacking about eighty pair every morning. One day, at the end of that time, who should present himself to get an extra polish on his Wellingtons, but one of the partners in the Chicago firm where our hero had been clerk. It was against his advice that the young adventurer had left the position he held there, to wander as a painter; and he felt undoubtedly a natural reluctance to have his decayed fortunes discovered. When the first boot was half done, the Chicago man, looking for the first time at the person who bent assiduously over his foot, said, "Don't I know you?" "Guess not, Sir." "Haven't I seen you in Chicago?" "Think not, Sir; don't remember being in Chicago, Sir; other foot, if you please." All this time he held his head down, and worked away with unusual vigor. But finding it impossible at last to elude the inquiries of his former employer, he owned that he had been three years in the store at Chicago. The merchant, struck by his independence, and pitying his misfortune, gave him ten dollars on the spot, and found him a situation in the course of a day or two. He went to the landlord of the ——, after this change in his fortunes, and said, to the great surprise of the latter, "I'll take a room here; I intend to stop a while with you, if it pleases me!"

To shorten the story, he left his new situation after three months, went to Kansas, and took a claim near Lawrence. His whole earnings were invested in a pony and a cow, and the erection of a comfortable house. When the war broke out, he sided with the Free State men, and joined the army of Gen. LANE for the defence of Lawrence. Of the General, he speaks in terms of the highest praise. While he was on duty in Lawrence, the Border Ruffians burnt all the houses they could lay hands on; and when he returned to find his dwelling, the house was a heap of ashes, the cow gone, and only a calf remaining. His Indian pony had been with him in town, and was now his only wealth.

With the aid of a kind neighbor or two as poorly off as himself he managed to draw a few logs across the top of a little ravine on his claim, and filling the interstices overhead with hay and branches, made a tolerable shelter, although the ends of the dwelling were open to the weather and allowed a ventilation more complete than agreeable. A large fireplace was dug in the side of the ravine, and the pony ensconced himself for the Winter in the corner of it, as close to the fire as he could lie without singing his hair. At this time a friend of our hero came to him, having been burnt out by the Missourians, and expecting to find shelter for the Winter. Looking at the roof under which the pony lay in the fireplace, he concluded it would be better than nothing, and took up his quarters there. The Winter was a very severe one. They were snowed in three months. One of them had three pair of stockings, but no shoes; the other had neither shoes nor stockings. The wood for their fire they had to cut about three rods from the shanty. They drew lots who should cut the wood every day or two, and the one on whom the lot fell put on all the stockings of the firm and waded out to the place. The pony was then used to haul the wood to the fireplace; but as the Pro-Slavery men had carried off his harness, he was attached to his load by the tail. He subsisted all Winter from the buds on the trees.

At the end of this Winter our friend sold his pony and started on the plains as teamster to California. Returning, in a short time, he learned in St. Louis the sign-painter's trade, and traversed Louisiana and Texas, painting fancy signs. At the end of a year or two he had amassed considerable money, and was returning Northward when the Mississippi steamer on which he was a passenger blew up, and he escaped half-naked to the bank, having lost all his clothes and money. He found himself in Napoleon, Arkansas—the most noted gambling hole on the river.

Here he found a place as painter with a German with whom he remained three months. At the end of this time he gave his employer notice that he must take him into partnership or he would leave. Accordingly he became a partner. The firm made money so fast that at the end of two years he determined to return to Europe, and visit the old folks. Four weeks after he had left Napoleon his partner sold out the business and ran away with all the money. When he heard of that he went into the photograph line and has just finished his apprenticeship and set up an establishment in Chemnitz.

"There's no competition," said he, "two or three others only, in the whole town, and prices remain pretty good." This remark, ordinary as it sounds to your ears, was the first of the kind I had heard since leaving home. *Competition* is a word not in European dictionaries. Every business here is licensed, and in some sense a monopoly. No man establishes a place for himself; the magistrates consider his application, and decide whether there is a place for him. Nothing is more common than the refusal of a petition for the establishment of a new carpenter's shop, or drug store, or business of any kind, on the ground that those already existing must not be injured. This style of protection, or oppression, whichever you choose to call it, is the fashion in Germany. My friend said he would not have any other business here than the photographer's, for that is almost the only one which does not depend upon some sort of official patronage.

His history is very creditable to him, and contains a moral for all who emigrate to America. A man who is ready and willing to turn his hand to anything which offers, will make his way without doubt. But many foreigners are only able to do *one* thing well; and, failing to find employment in that one department, they might as well starve at once. As this German-American said to me: "I know lots of fellows who go to New-York, and expect to see on the wharf, as soon as they land, a great crowd of merchants, from the largest houses, crying, "I want you; I'll give you a thousand!" "I'll give you two thousand!"

I can add, from my own experience, that the commonest idea about our country in Germany is, that simply *going* to America means making a fortune. That such a mistake must eventuate in bitter disappointment, the story I have related, among ten thousand others, sufficiently proves.

R. W. R.

ART MATTERS IN FLORENCE.

The American Sculptors, Greenough, Crawford, and Bartholomew, and their Successors—Works now in Progress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, October, 1860.

It seems to be the fate of some artists, as with men in every other department of human pursuit, to fall, at last, as much below their true level in popular regard, as they were before, by many very ordinary and extraordinary means, lifted above it. Mere reputation is, as it has so often been called, but a bubble. An elastic watery film, filled with wind, and blown beyond what it will bear, suddenly breaks, and a few dewy particles, glittering for a moment in the air, are all that is left. But fame, and artistic fame, are nevertheless worth striving for. Honored as a historian, should be the painter who, with masterly skill, puts upon canvas, and sends down to posterity, a palpable record of a great historic fact. And not less worthy of praise than the painter is the sculptor, who preserves to us the faithful image of the chief actor in the heroic passage which the painter, with the wider scope of his art, has placed in cotemporary relations.

We have three names made famous by uncommon genius for sculpture, which are associated with Italy in an intimate and interesting—almost tender—manner, for there many of their years were passed, and one, at least, in the bosom of this beautiful country, where his talent was inspired and fostered, found a grave. These names are GREENOUGH, CRAWFORD, and BARTHOLOMEW. The first, after a residence of about twenty-five years in Florence, went home to America to die. The second left Rome to find relief, if possible, by seeking the aid of superior medical skill, and closed his eyes in another land. The last, exhausted by excessive application to an art which excited all his enthusiasm, sought relief too late at Naples, where he died before he had reached his fortieth year. Mr. GREENOUGH is well remembered in Florence, although it is now more than ten years since he ended his long sojourn here. In the *Piazza Indipendenza* is seen the building which he erected for a studio, after his own design. In it some of his principal works were produced. GREENOUGH was the predecessor of POWERS, as an artist, in Florence, by nearly a dozen years.

Since GREENOUGH, many other American sculptors have passed longer or shorter periods in the practice of their art in Florence. Among those, of the finest talent, and most worthy to be named, is Mr. THOMAS BALL, now established in the city of Boston. To Mr. BALL's ability as an artist much praise is due, while he is not less distinguished for his admirable personal qualities. Indeed, it is not flattery, but simple truth to say that Mr. BALL is the very ideal of an artist. Of a different type, but original and interesting in his way, is Mr. JOEL HART, another American sculptor, who has lived some years in Florence. But Mr. HART, perhaps, deserves more credit for mechanical ingenuity than for superior skill, or, at least, great inventive power in art. He has invented an extremely curious and exceedingly complicated machine, to assist in getting the points in modeling from life, or copying in clay. Whether it will ever be of much utility in facilitating the ordinary artistic processes, is what is generally doubted, as nearly all artists insist that the same results can be accomplished by the aid of the simpler, and much less expensive instruments, which they already have. If I remember correctly the machine is composed of more than a thousand separate parts, and its movements are infinite. Its invention does much credit to Mr. HART, although it is doubtful whether it is worth the cost of the several years' time devoted to its production. It is at least another, among the almost unlimited number of examples, of the wonderful contriving power of the American brain.

Of the large family of artists which bear the name of HART, there is another here, a nephew of the one we already named. Mr. ROBT. HART is also a sculptor, and has pursued his art in Florence for nearly four years. He has done enough already to show that, with continued study and industry, he is capable of attaining, some day, to the rank of our most respectable artists. While yet in the studio of his uncle, he had accomplished so much as to attract the attention of many, whose interest in him since has continued to increase. The two statues of HENRY CLAY, the one in marble, for Virginia, and the other in bronze, for the City of New-Orleans, were built up in the clay from the small plaster mankin of the uncle, almost entirely by his own then inexperienced but industrious hands. He did what all artists should do—but what some of our older sculptors have too much neglected—acquire a pretty thorough knowledge of drawing, and a study of the anatomy of the human figure. It is certainly most remarkable that such an artist as POWERS has groped his way to such wonderful results with little or no skill as a linear draftsman. The elder HART, who has modeled busts so well, has even less knowledge of the grammar of his art. The nephew has profited by the weakness, in this respect, of his relative, and bottomed himself more thoroughly in the most essential, and altogether indispensable, rudiments of art. Facility is acquired by manipulation, but the principles of art, and a knowledge how to execute, are only to be acquired by systematic study.

Mr. ROBERT HART has modeled very well a number of portrait and ideal busts. The last, not yet completed, is one of THEODORE PARKER. Although not studied from life, but from photographs, medallion portraits and a cast taken after death, the likeness promises to be a very faithful one. The principal work which the artist has yet designed is a figure which is meant to represent the Genius of Liberty. The work in its conception has a character of considerable truth and force, and in the handling there is displayed much knowledge and thought. The design is made with reference to execution on a colossal scale, either in marble or bronze. The whole figure, as it at present stands in plaster, is less than the natural or life size. The head, however, has been completed separately in its full proportions, and forms a very noble and beautiful work. It has full enough of the feeling of the head of one of the famous Greek statues standing in the square of the Quirinal Palace at Rome, which the artist has faithfully studied.

The Bostonians have whipped Mr. POWERS into uncommon smartness, and the production of a work better than any before. He has been engaged upon his statue of FRANKLIN during the Summer, and now, after three months, the model is completed. It will prove, undoubtedly, to be his best portrait statue. Mr. POWERS has put the cocked hat on the head of the Philosopher, and not under the arm, as has been done before. The effect is singularly picturesque and characteristic. If the artist is as successful with the companion figure, that of JEFFERSON, and completes it in as short a time, we may conclude that the suspicion of an utter lack of the faculty of spontaneous creation has been unjustly entertained towards him. It may be that less of wearisome pains-taking, and more vigor, will hereafter be seen in his works.

Mr. GALT has finished his statue of JEFFERSON, for the University of Virginia, and will set off with it in his carpet-bag for America—or at least with the bill-of-lading—in the month of September. So we see that by emigration from Europe, our marble population also, is every year increased.

Among the other American artists at present in the neighborhood of Florence, may be named Mr. HOTCHKISS, Mr. GOULD, Mr. WAUGH, Mr. VEDDER, and Mr. FORD.

AP.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A VESSEL HALF AS LONG AGAIN AS THE GREAT EASTERN.—An official report has been published, in England, of a river steam vessel belonging to the Oriental Inland Steam Company, and intended to navigate the shallow rivers of the East, which possesses peculiar scientific interest from the fact of this composite vessel being the longest vessel ever yet constructed, being nearly half as long again as the *Great Eastern*. It appears that on trial this great vessel, or train, was found to be easily manageable, and attained a satisfactory rate of speed; and its success solves the important problem how to carry a very large cargo on a very small draught of water against a rapid stream. The train consists of a steamer and five barges, of the collective length of 900 feet. But these barges, instead of being towed asunder like common barges, are joined to one another by circular joints, like a hinge, so that they constitute one long flexible vessel, with only one bow and one stern. The purpose of this arrangement is to obtain the necessary displacement with small resistance, and without the risk of damage, should the vessel get aground, and all these conditions are effectually fulfilled by the arrangements adopted. The train is 30 feet broad and 7 feet deep. At a draught of water of 3 feet it will carry about 3,000 tons of cargo. Such a vessel is greatly needed at the present moment to carry up railway materials in India, and to bring down cotton, flax, and other articles of agricultural produce.

THE PRINCE AND THE RICHMOND MOB.—The London *Herald*, speaking of this unpleasant episode in the Prince's tour through the United States, says: "If it be by reason of republicanism, pure democratic republicanism, that it is even *possible* for the lowest population of a town of no slight pretensions to greet a foreign guest with such language as that which fell upon the ears of the Prince at Richmond, then again, we say, we desire not to exchange our old-world notions of freedom for a freedom capable of producing such fruits. Of course the treatment of the Prince at Richmond was exceptional. Throughout the States, with that exception, he has been received in the spirit of all friendliness and courtesy; and we are not complaining of the rudeness of the mob at Richmond in any spirit of irritation. We are looking at it simply in connection with Judge PIERREPOINT's revelations, as another curious fact, an item in the elements of judgment in the examination of the merits of those institutions which certain public men are so fond of holding up to us in this country as worthy of imitation."

THE PRINCE AND THE PRESIDENT.—The special correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the meeting between our late youthful guest and our old public functionary, says: "The Royal party arrived at the Executive mansion soon after 4 o'clock. The President, as regal and venerable in his appearance as any king who ever wore a crown, stood just inside the portal of the White House, and as the Prince stepped forward shook him by the hand with a cordiality of welcome that was unmistakeable. It was more a meeting between private friends and gentlemen than a really historical reception given by the chief of the greatest republic to the heir of the greatest monarchy in the world. The President led his guest at once to the Blue Drawing-room, where he introduced Miss LANE, his niece, and Mrs ELLIS, niece of the late Vice-President KING. But beyond these few facts I know nothing, except that all the guests at the White House are staying there without formality, and as any other party of distinguished travelers whom it might please the President to entertain."

A CENTENARIAN.—M. HONORE RAYNAUD, a man above 100 years of age, died at Nimes, in France, about a fortnight since. He was born at Marin (Basses-Alpes) on 14th of January, 1760. In 1841, when in his 81st year, he married his second wife, by whom he had one son, now a stout youth of 18. Till last year M. RAYNAUD retained all his faculties unimpaired, but his reason then began to fail, and he became almost childish. His bodily health remained as usual, and he took walking exercise every day. On the 6th inst., the old man got a ladder and attempted to climb over a wall. In so doing he fell and broke his leg, which terminated fatally a few days afterwards.

A POISON RING.—The following story is going the rounds of the French papers: A gentleman who had, two days ago, purchased some objects of art at a shop in the Rue St. Honoré, was engaged in examining an ancient ring, when he gave himself a slight scratch in the hand with a sharp part of it. He continued talking with the dealer for a short time, when he suddenly felt an indescribable sensation over his whole body, which appeared to paralyse all his faculties, and he soon became so seriously ill that it was considered necessary to send for a medical man. The doctor immediately discovered every symptom of poison by some mineral substance. He applied strong antidotes, and in a short time the gentleman was in a manner recovered. The ring in question having been examined by the medical man, who had long resided in Venice, was found to be what was formerly called a "a death ring," in use in Italy when acts of poisoning were frequent about the seventeenth century. Attached to it inside were two claws of a lion, made of the sharpest steel, and having clefts in them filled with a violent poison. In a crowded assembly, or in a hall, the wearer of this fatal ring wishing to exercise revenge on any person, would take their hand, and when pressing it the sharp claw would be sure to inflict a slight scratch on the skin. This was enough, for on the following morning the victim would be sure to be found dead. Notwithstanding the many years since which the poison on this ring had been placed there, it retained its strength sufficiently to cause great inconvenience to the gentleman, as stated.

SPIRITUALISM IN ENGLAND.—Quite a controversy is raging in some of the London papers with regard to the merits of HOME and spiritualism. A gentleman, who appends his name to the communication as a pledge of the truth of his statements, sends to the London *Star* an extraordinary account of the performances of HOME. He says: "I distinctly saw the accordeon moving, and heard it playing when held only at one end, again and again. I held it myself for a short time, and had good reason to know that it was vehemently pulled at the other end, and not by Mr. HOME's toes, as has been wisely surmised, unless that gentleman has legs three yards long, with toes at the end of them quite as marvellous as any legion of spirits. For, be it stated, that such music as we heard was no ordinary strain; it was grand at times, at others pathetic, at others distant and long-drawn, to a degree which no one can imagine who has not heard it. I have heard BLAGROVE repeatedly, but it is no libel on that master of the instrument to say that he never did produce such exquisite distant and echo notes as those which delighted our ears. The instrument played, too, at distant parts of the room many yards away from Mr. HOME and from all of us. I believe I am stating a fact when I say that not one person in that room could play the accordeon at all. Mr. HOME cannot play a note upon it."

A COOLIE TRAGEDY.—Another coolie tragedy has taken place on board the Spanish ship *Encarnacion*. She left Macao Roads on the 3d August, and a few days after leaving, whilst the crew were washing the decks, the coolies rose and rushed into the cabin. They wounded the captain severely, but in the meanwhile the crew came aft, and a fight ensued. The interpreter and one of the crew, as well as 75 of the coolies, were killed in the fray. The captain and 11 of the crew were also severely wounded.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGISTS IN ENGLAND.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: "Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, who have been lecturing on 'Phrenology,' to crowded audiences, at the Mechanics' Institution, during the last seven days, intend to prolong their stay in Manchester, in order to deliver another course of lectures on the same subject. These lectures are of the most instructive, amusing and interesting kind. The public examinations of heads at the conclusion of the lectures, and the verbal descriptions of the characters of their owners, often afford infinite mirth to the audience. The facility with which Mr. FOWLER reads character is astonishing, and his mode of expression is sometimes very quaint and quite American.

A FINE OPENING FOR AN EMPEROR.—Talking of the world being "mine oyster," we suspect we can guess (to talk *à l'Américaine*) what is at present "the world" to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that is a box of Sardines, and we should not at all wonder if before long he doesn't try to open those same Sardines with his sword. Once get in the smallest point (and we all know LOUIS NAPOLEON to be a fellow of infinite point) and the rest will soon follow. Already has he got his arms fully prepared, and you will probably find that he will commence the attack from his Elba.—*Punch.*

THE "BOTTOM OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HEART."—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Social Science Association, Baron GUDIN, the celebrated French marine painter, who was present, delivered a speech in English, deprecating any idea of war between France and England, and urging that the Emperor was most anxious to keep up the *entente cordiale*. He also mentioned that he (Baron GUDIN) had invented an apparatus in connection with gas and water, which would, he hoped, be of great benefit to the public. "The Emperor," he said, "is my friend, and I know the very bottom of his heart." At these words, Lord BROUGHAM, who was in the Chair, smiled and shook his head, and at the conclusion of the Baron's remarks, he highly eulogized his talents as an artist, and added, "But with reference to this great discovery—I don't mean that of the bottom of the Emperor's heart, but of the gas and water apparatus—I hope we shall soon hear more." These words, delivered in the noble Lord's driest manner, excited roars of laughter, which seemed to puzzle Baron GUDIN immensely.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.—Much has been said of the improvements which have been effected in Paris, but it appears that what has been done will be surpassed by what is about to be accomplished. By the leveling of the Rue Basse du Rempart, and the construction of the new Opera House, the Boulevard des Capucines will become the most brilliant quarter in Paris. But this is not all. There is to be a grand hotel erected near the Opera House, to be called the "Hotel of the Opera," which will be the largest establishment of the kind in Europe. The Champs Elysées are also about to undergo a transformation. Several large mansions in the Champs Elysées have been purchased by a well-known company, and are to be taken down to make way for a gigantic Phalanstère. On the site of another is to be erected a vast riding-school, which will be a monument of art, and the largest building of the kind ever constructed. The trees in the Park Monceau are being felled to the ground. Its grass-plots and flower-gardens are being covered with charming villas and romantic looking cottages and small hotels, handsomely decorated.

THE DAHOMEY MASSACRE.—The following is an extract from a letter dated "Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Sept. 16.—The atrocities at Dahomey have far exceeded the report of which you are aware. Thousands have been sacrificed. Latterly came a steamer on that coast and shipped off 1,500 slaves. A man-of-war being on the spot saw the vessel, but suspected nothing of her design. We hear that English people and other Europeans have been imprisoned there—most probably from refusing to witness the human sacrifice, or take part in the rites of diabolical superstition. Pray let this be known in the proper quarter."

BOA-CONSTRICTOR BOOTS.—At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, Dr. JULES CLOQUET produced a pair of boots made of the tanned skin of a boa-constrictor. This material is remarkably strong and supple; the scales have preserved their natural imbrication and color, after the process of tanning, and the inside of the skin displays the marks of the scales in alternate reliefs and depressions. Dr. CLOQUET observed that it would be desirable to make further attempts to introduce the skins of the inferior vertebrata into trade, seeing that, as to thickness and durability, they decidedly offer greater advantages than those of the superior classes.

A CHINESE PROCLAMATION.—The following is an extract from the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the rebels issued before the attack upon Shanghai: "LE, of the verily Heaven-ordained Celestial Kingdom of Great Peace, Commander of the Imperial Body Guard, Imperial Commander-in-Chief, Loyal and Righteous, the faithful King (CHUNG WANG) once more most impressively and distinctly proclaims and ordains, that all may understand and not be confused, thereby calling down sorrow on themselves: I, carrying out the heavenly commands, have for no small number of years led as one man my mighty soldiers to the slaying and extermination of the destructive imps. It having occurred to me that within a hundred li of Nanking itself were many myriads of demons, my heavenly soldiers swept them away as by a flood. Everybody has either seen or heard of these things, so there is no use in my repeating them. After leaving Nanking, we came through Chu-jung, Tanyang, Changchow and Wuhsi, to Soochow; through a journey of many hundred li we never received a check. We have recovered every place, (from the Manchoos,) and all the imps have now hidden their carcasses by the sea-shore. Now I ask you people, what is the use of shaking and trembling? Why don't you choose the right side? Everybody is aware of my forbearance."

INTERESTING FROM TAMPICO.—The brig *Nathan Stetson*, Capt. [illegible], arrived at this port yesterday from Tampico, the 19th, having made the passage in seven days from the bar. She brings an important decree from Gov. GARZA, of the State of Tamaulipas, by which it is ordered that from this time forth, all Custom-house dues at Tampico, whether for exports or imports, must henceforth be paid in gold or silver. From the preamble to the decree, we learn that the paper received for these dues has already amounted to $600,000; that this paper is daily increasing and depreciating in value; that, in fact, it can no longer be used as a just compensation to the employes, even in the Custom-house, and less to pay the employes of the civil and military government.

The same decree applies to the Custom-house at Matamoras.

The decree is dated the 15th of October, at which time it goes into effect.

The *Nathan Stetson* reports much sickness from fevers in the port and City of Tampico.

Of news from the interior, we have nothing later than we had by the steamship *Tennessee*, direct from Vera Cruz.—*New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 30.*

KANSAS.

A New Page in the History of the Territory—The Trouble on the Cherokee Neutral Lands—The Settlers Driven off by U. S. Dragoons—Seventy-four Houses Burnt—Discrimination in Favor of Pro-Slavery Men, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAPLETON, Bourbon Co., Monday, Oct. 29, 1860.

A new page is again presented in that popular volume so well known as the "irrepressible conflict." In the last page I furnished, the scene was laid in Texas, and I will offer a "foot-note" to that before proceeding with another.

The Rev. Mr. WILLETTE referred to then, as a probable victim of the tyranny that is fast developing in the South, has made his escape, and is now safe with his family in this neighborhood. He relates much that shows the relentless policy on which Slavery seems now to depend, that I must pass by for more recent incidents. He made his escape by living *eight days* in the woods, with no food except nuts and other eatables furnished him by nature. Other fugitives are still arriving, and they generally intend to settle here permanently.

About fifteen miles south of here, there is a tract known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands. It is about twenty-five miles north and south, by forty east and west, and extends to the southern boundary of the Territory. When Kansas became opened to settlement six years ago, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, its southern boundary was fixed at the 37th parallel. At that time, but few knew the conditions of the treaty by which the Cherokees claimed this land, and the emigrant settled upon it as upon other land in Kansas, intending to use his preëmption right. The Cherokees were not on it themselves, and have not been, and like the New-York Indian lands, it was supposed that if the Indians had any valid title to it, Congress would soon treat for it, and the settler would never know any difference between this and the adjacent lands. With honorable purposes, and in the best faith, some three or four thousand people have thus settled upon that district, and many of them have been there five and six years, and now have ample fields under cultivation with other valuable improvements.

Government has neglected to take any steps to determine the strict question of title, and these people have lived on, somewhat remote from the bulk of Kansas population, in some respects as a colony by themselves. They have formerly been attached, however, to Bourbon county, for judicial purposes, and the Legislature of last Winter provided for a county organization there, changing the name of the county at the same time, from McGee to Cherokee. But at the late term of the District Court in this county, Judge WILLIAMS decided that he had no jurisdiction over cases from that District. This was regarded as a novel discovery, and the people wondered "what next?" The Judge had taken an oath to support the organic act, and that act made the southern boundary of Kansas twenty-five miles further South. It was believed there was a silent motive lurking somewhere that would ere long be exposed.

A few days ago the Indian agent, who goes by the name of Col. COWAN, attended by a company of sixty United States dragoons as a *posse*, came upon the southern settlements by surprise, and commenced driving away the inhabitants and burning their houses. He traveled northward, visiting every family on Lightning Creek, and burning the most of the houses for several miles. On Cow Creek he did the same, but on the Drywood, he was met by about three hundred of the citizens, who had learned the character of his mission in advance of him, and were anxious, if possible, to preserve their homes. These men were generally inexperienced in such matters, and had seen less of the oppression our Government delights to taunt Kansas with, than those who have acted in her former conflicts. From this cause, probably, Col. COWAN received a less belligerent greeting than would have been given him among the "old guard." Besides, they knew less, at that time, of the inhuman conduct of the agent, than they have since learned. There was but little time for reflection. They saw but one alternative, either to see their houses consumed, or by some compromise get him away, until they could get time for preparation and counsel. Under these circumstances, what is called a treaty, was adopted by those present. By this they are bound to remove from the lands before the 25th of November next, or he will burn out every one he then finds on the ground. He threatened, as he was leaving, to not only burn their houses then, but hay, grain and every other kind of property.

Thus, "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and the "mud-sills" separated. Messengers soon came to us with reports of what had occurred, and our citizens also sent delegations down there, to learn the details more fully. From all these sources we have information that is reliable. A meeting was held at Marmaton last Wednesday evening, a town four miles this side of the disputed district, when these delegations and other citizens of the county were present. The meeting was held to a late hour, and about twenty gave their experience upon those lands. I never listened to any narrative of a more barbarous and cruel raid, during any of our Kansas struggles, than was there given. It was enough to sadden the most savage heart to hear those aged fathers tell of the distressing scenes they had just witnessed.

It appears that seventy-four houses were burnt in all, and not less than one hundred families are cast upon the bare prairies just as Winter is approaching. Women and children are grouped together along the ravines and in the bushes like flocks of sheep, and they are trying to remain a few days in that condition until some general plan for the future is agreed upon. The agent disturbed no other property but the houses, except that they made common plunder of whatever they required for their own comfort and for feeding their horses. Still the settlers are but little better off than they would be if hay and all had been burnt, for they are so far away from such shelter as they will have to find if they go away, that rails, fodder and such things as they must have for their stock this Winter, will hardly pay for moving. It is, virtually, being stripped of everything but life, at the worst season of the year—all by the force of Government—*for some purpose.*

It is told by many witnesses that the agent manifested the spirit of a brute through the whole affair. He is said to be a native of Georgia, and whenever he was assured by any settler that he was from a Slave State, or would prefer a Slave State to any other, he was not molested and his house was passed by. Thus, for a space of ten miles over the burnt district there may be seen a house burnt on the left, one saved on the right—one burnt here, another left there, as if all power was in his hands to save or destroy. One incident is related that must be embalmed. I heard the same from at least ten different gentlemen, and the facts will be sworn to if desired. An old gentleman with a large family had watched the progress of these incendiaries during the day, and they had approached near his own house before encamping for the night.

In the evening he walked over to the camp and tried to prevail on the colonel to spare his house and home, as he was a poor man without it, but with it he was in good circumstances. The colonel was cold and crusty towards him, and gruffly replied that he would have a visit in the morning.

The man returned home, sad and dejected. Sleep afforded him little consolation that night, but he talked over with his wife the misfortune they were about to share. He suspected the cause of the discriminations made in favor of certain families previously, and resolved to try the experiment rather than submit willingly to the Federal ordeal. In the morning he called again upon the agent and renewed his appeal.

"Where were you from when you came to Kansas?" inquired the colonel.

"From Missouri," was the answer.

"Where shall you go to if you are driven out?"

"To Arkansas, down on Soldier Creek."

"Have you friends living there?"

"Yes, all the friends I have anywhere are down there."

"Well, Sir, you had better go back home, and I'll come along there soon, and we'll talk the matter over—but you needn't put your things out until I come."

The man went home, but he found his wife, in her alarm, had carried the furniture all out before his return. He let it remain, however, and in due time the Colonel and his *posse* came along.

"Well," says the Colonel, "what is all this for? I told you not to get your things out till I came."

"I know you did, but my wife had them all out before I got back."

"It's no matter; just get in and ride with me a little ways, and we'll talk the matter over."

He did so; and, after a very social chat, the Colonel remarked, among other things: "Now, if these people had all been of your grit, they would not be driven out."

"Just so," was the reply.

They soon parted; the house was not molested, and his furniture soon stood as firm as before. The best of the story is, the man was from Wisconsin, and his relatives are living in Canada; but he wanted to prove the sincerity of this J. B. decree, and he has done so. I was slow to believe all this, until I had evidence unmistakable.

Another instance is given where they came to a house in which a lady was sick. She had a child but two days old, and instinct, even without reason or compassion, would, in ordinary cases, have pointed a line of duty, but this Georgia monster ordered her carried out on the bed and laid upon the prairie, and then, before her own eyes, he applied the torch to the dwelling. It is said that Capt. STURGISS, who had command of the company, shed tears on this occasion. The husband was absent from home during the occurrence. I heard still another version of the cause of his partiality, in burning the houses, which I am not prepared to either confirm or deny, but will pass it along unindorsed. It is said that the agent burnt the houses of all those who were suspected of tearing down his notices some weeks ago; that he was actuated by revenge in the whole proceeding. The facts are these: Several times during the last three years, threatening or insulting notices have been posted throughout that district, warning the settlers to leave before a given time. They have always proved to be bogus, and the settlers were tired of seeing such a parade of mockery. It is now claimed that Col. COWAN put up such notices prior to his visit, and that they were torn down for the same reason that others had been, and for this offence the burning penalty was visited upon the "ungodly."

Another story is told of the agent, that seems in keeping with his other acts. The Osage Indians, situated further West, have a similar tract of land, on which the whites have settled to some extent. The same instructions have been issued to the agents of the respective tribes. The Osage agent would not molest the inhabitants on their land, and when Col. COWAN ascertained this, he volunteered to put them all off, on condition that he could have *the full pay* for doing it. Money, then, has something to do with this outrage, on the part of the agent, but on the part of the Government there is another motive, no less infamous. In conversation with a very worthy gentleman, Col. COWAN remarked that if the inhabitants now on the neutral lands would consent to make the northern limit of those lands the southern boundary of Kansas; and also, if the people of Kansas would consent to the same boundary, they might all go back and stay on their farms, and he would not molest them—thus making his own edict superior to a law of Congress.

Precisely here is the whole case in a nut-shell. Slavery is warring against free territory on every side. Kansas has conquered a peace, still the South now seeks to wrench from us a strip of our consecrated soil, under the subterfuge of an Indian treaty. They want it to go with the Indian Territory on the south, where Slavery already exists, and seem to think that if our Territorial officials will sanction the scheme that the sovereigns will give up the contest. It may prove unfortunate that their slight acquaintance with the people of Kansas has led them into this delusion. We want no better evidence that this grand design moves the whole machinery. Senator GREEN's speech, last Spring, told us as much, but less openly. The irrepressible signs from many of the Southern States, are pointing at the same result. Well, if they are not done with Kansas yet it is time to know it. One thing may be relied on. After all the other insults and opprobrium the oligarchy has sought to inflict upon us, we shall not quietly permit our State to be dismembered to aggrandize the South.

It sums up about this, then: those settlers on the neutral lands will in all probability remain there, and there will be no more burning of houses. The 6th of November happens to come before the 25th this year—and the skies portend a change of weather after that time. In any event, the people of Kansas don't intend to spare those lands, or the people living there, and if they ask for protection against such an abuse of power as was recently exhibited, it will be rendered with more than an ordinary relish. All this will be proved better next Wednesday, when a mass meeting of all the citizens living on the neutral lands is called at Cato, a town on the Drywood, and other citizens of Kansas are invited to attend and counsel with them. It is expected that a plan for the future will there be adopted, by which Kansas as a unit will abide.

Now, some may contend that we are at the old game in Kansas again—*disobeying the laws*, and the law and order party are, as ever, in the right. I will grant, that in any other place in the Union, almost, that admonition would be just. Usually, there is a mode of settling all these difficulties, growing out of titles, without resorting to the arbitrament, that Kansas chooses in this instance. By the common law of nations, all civilized people are held to the observance of every act that will ultimate in peace. But here is a case already opened, and one side has dealt the aggressive blow. Whose duty is it then to cry out, "Hold, enough?"

If some amicable mode of settling the question in dispute had first been tried, or some negotiations, known even to savage nations, had been suggested, the case would be different; but no, at the approach of Winter, they light the torch and burn to the ground seventy-four houses, without trial or adjudication. Under these circumstances, by the help of God, "the next thing will be something else."

RANDOLPH.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN MISSOURI—A WOMAN LYNCHED.—On the 27th ult. Miss SUSAN JEMIMA BARNES, who resided about eight miles from Fulton, Mo., was brutally murdered by a negro woman in her employ. All of the white folks belonging to the family had gone to church, about two miles distant. Miss BARNES had prepared dinner and was sitting in the kitchen knitting when she was first attacked. A strand of yarn from the ball which she dropped showed that she had retreated through several rooms before she was finally overpowered. She was found with her head so beaten and broken that not a whole bone remained, except the right cheek bone. Her brains were scattered over the floor, a large pool of blood was under her head, and there was every indication of a terrible struggle having taken place between her and the murderess. There were the marks of bloody hands on the wall, blood on everything about the house, and evidence that, in all probability, a knife had been used at some time during the difficulty, as Miss B.'s hand was very much cut.

At a Coroner's inquest, which was immediately summoned, it was found that a colored woman named TENNY, with whom Miss BARNES had had some difficulty, had changed her dress on the day of the murder. When questioned about it, she gave contradictory replies, and search was immediately instituted for the dress which she was known to have had on. It was finally found concealed in a corn-shock, where the woman had been working, and was completely covered with blood. This, of course, was sufficient evidence for the Jury, and they found her guilty of the murder. The final result the Fulton *Democrat* thus describes:

"The woman was immediately taken in charge by the deputy constable, Mr. HENRY WILLING, who proceeded with her, with all speed, towards Fulton. The excitement among the by-standers was so intense that the constable feared there might be some violence attempted. He therefore procured a horse for the negro, and came on with all speed. He was, however, too slow. The crowd, incensed beyond endurance, put spurs to their horses, and overtook Mr. WILLING about three miles east of this place.

There they demanded the body of the negro, and Mr. HENRY WILLING, finding himself surrounded by a company of some forty or fifty exasperated men, allowed the mob to take her from him—in fact, he could do nothing else, without subjecting himself to the most imminent peril.

We understand the mob took her a short distance from the road and hung her to a tree, where she still remains.

BACON'S WORKS.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON. Edited by JAMES SPEDDING, R. L. ELLIS and D. D. HEATH. Vols. XI. and XII., being vols. I. and II. of the Literary and Professional Works. Boston: BROWN & TAGGARD, 1860.

It is natural at a time when the Inductive Philosophy is fast bringing the whole visible and invisible world under its sway, that investigation should go back to the fountain-head in that Mind to whom, rightly or wrongly, is ascribed the chief share in effecting that change in the speculative spirit of man (and therewith that transformation of his whole outer life) which separates us by so broad an interval from all former ages as positively to mark an era in history. BACON's works, influence and life, accordingly have recently been made the subject of extraordinary study. Setting aside the numerous English contributions—the latest of which is the remarkable work of Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON (*Personal History of Lord Bacon*) announced as forthcoming in England—CHARLES REMUSAT in France (*Bacon and His Times*,) and KUNO FISCHER in Germany (*Francis Bacon: Realistic Philosophy and Its Age*,) may be mentioned as having given profound appreciations of BACON, and thus forwarded among "foreign nations" that fame which the dying philosopher, with noble pride, bequeathed to them as a testimentary legacy.

But the best point of this new impulse to the study of the master, is the noble edition of his works, whereof two volumes are now issued by BROWN & TAGGARD, of Boston. It is a reprint from the edition in 7 vols. 8vo., recently brought out in England under the care of Messrs. ELLIS, SPEDDING & HEATH—the *octavo* being transformed into a graceful *duodecimo* of which 15 are to complete the set. In typographic execution and make-up it is truly superb. The editorial work, too—collation of texts, translation, annotation, etc.—may be pronounced perfect, while the original prefaces show a high philosophic and scientific culture. The works have also, in this edition, undergone an entirely new arrangement which throws new light on their relation to the author's mind and life. In fact, to the extent attainable, we now have the immortal progeny "perfect in their limbs and absolute in their members as he conceived them."

Tried by that test to which all books must come—what food do they afford for our spiritual nurture?—there is, of course, much in BACON that is now of little living interest. It is the *spirit* of the Baconian Philosophy which is of perennial worth. That spirit, so healthy, so Catholic, is a permanent discipline. To feel at home in the midst of life in a comprehensive and practical, and at the same time ideal and aspiring manner, is the perpetual lesson we learn from communion with this profound and penetrating nature. And what a training is that pregnant style, that Kosmic breadth of imagery! His analogy-loving faculty seizes the salient feature of each object and *fixes* it, so to speak, in an expression which forthwith acquires the solidity and splendor of the finest sculpture.

The question as to BACON's true place in the development of modern philosophy has been much discussed of late. The results go largely to modify the extreme views at one time current—views which ascribed to BACON the *invention* of the Inductive Method and the entire impulse to the scientific movement of the past two centuries. This was superficial and absurd, and could not but be dispelled. All eminent individual achievement is essentially cumulative. Such is a fundamental law of modern criticism. Accordingly, the history of Science is clear in its testimony of the long line of stout inquirers who, in the middle ages, wrought in the true spirit of inductive investigation. These arose chiefly among the alchemists and their immediate followers. ROGER BACON, ALBERTUS MAGNUS, ARNOLDUS DE VILLA NOVA, RAYMOND LULLY, and even BOMBASTES PARACELSUS made an immense number of experimental trials of the properties of matter, and described the results with precision. Friar BACON, four hundred years before the advent of his namesake, had so passionate an instinct for what is positive in science that he actually claimed an equal rank for observation with reason. It was in the person of these workers that the so-called metaphysical era of scientific history was aspiring towards a higher stage of development.

It may also aid rightly to place things, if it be remembered that cotemporaneous with BACON, but *before* the publication of the *Novum Organum*, KEPLER had given a splendid practical illustration of the logic of induction in the discovery of those three laws which created Celestial Geometry, GALILEO had founded Dynamics, GILBERT had instituted his highly rational magnetical speculations, and HARVEY had discovered the circulation of the blood.

Thus the times were ripe for the advent of that magisterial mind who was to seize the spirit which unconsciously guided the creative sallies of those scientific seers, give it logical shape as a method, and put it into the hands of mankind as a conscious instrument (*organon*) of universal conquest in the realms of matter and mind.

BACON's glory is to have felt more deeply and to have proclaimed more emphatically than any of his cotemporaries that revolution in the method of scientific research with which the age was big. That his profound precepts, aided by his lofty eloquence, reacted on the movement it is not permitted to doubt, and he well stands in the imagination as the leader and legislator of that army of prophetic investigators under whose influence the European intellect was then astir, and whose efforts destroyed forever the spell of superstition and scholasticism which had fettered the intellect, liberated the sciences, and inaugurated the mightiest mental movement humanity has ever experienced. When we recollect that all that BACON taught was the art and rule of *observation*, it may seem strange that so apparent a principle should have effected such a revolution in the development of science. But when we consider the enormous power of a leading conception, it is easy to see how a doctrine grounding itself on the utter vanity of the proud attempt to proclaim laws to nature from the throne of human reason, and teaching the imperious necessity of marshaling, arranging and systematising the facts under consideration, must, in thus completely changing the attitude of the mind towards nature, have exercised a potent influence over speculative thought.

The methodology of the Inductive and Positive Philosophy is now nearly perfect. All more or less understand its spirit. The first aim of positive science is the collection of facts. It is not the only object, but it is the great preliminary one. Science must be rooted and grounded in facts, that is, in Nature. The facts thus sifted by a complete classification, the mind may proceed to translate particular facts into the language of general facts or theories—the word "theory" standing in the inductive method not for a conjecture, but for the certain statement in one general proposition of all that is ascertained to be possessed in common by any given number of simple facts. At the same time there is ever present the great doctrine of the Realistic philosophy which draws a broad line of demarcation between the knowable and the unknowable, and teaches that science has to deal exclusively with *phenomena*, leaving the search into *causes* and *essences* as utterly barren. Such are the leading doctrines proclaimed by BACON. They created a revolution in the speculative thought of mankind, and it is to them, in great part, that we owe that magnificent body of generalizations which constitute modern physical science.

Meanwhile it begins to be understood that discoveries are not always due solely, or even mainly, to the inductive process. Indeed, many of the sublimest sallies of scientific divination—instance those strokes of intuition through which HAUYS created crystallography, and OKEN threw into anatomy the doctrine of homologies—are acts of pure deduction. A great discovery, in fact, is an integral spontaneous act of creative intelligence.

It is connected with BACON's own over-estimate of the value of induction that he thought it would, as he expressed it, "leave little to acuteness and strength of genius, but bring all degrees of intellect nearly to the same level." It is needless to observe how far this view is removed from the real state of the case. Is it not plain that the value of induction depends mainly on the structure of the mind that uses it—on the power of seeing analogies—making happy guesses, without which, as NEWTON observed, no great discovery was ever made—in fact, on the general sagacity and activity of the intellect?

And so it remains that the essential genesis of every discovery is mystic and incommunicable, after all. Pursued day and night by the tantalizing secret, the scientific seer casts himself passionately upon nature—stretching out beseeching hands. At first he is apprized that he is approaching the shore by the aromatic smells and the flocks of land birds, but he nears and nears, till gradually the outlines define themselves on the field of vision and the solid continent stretches out before him.

The Canadians and the Prince.

SALE OF THE PRINCE'S FURNITURE AT TORONTO.

From the Toronto Globe, Saturday.

The furniture, glass, china, plated ware and other articles used by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite during their stay in Toronto, were sold by public auction at Government House on Thursday and yesterday, and attracted a large number of bidders. Mr F. W. COATE, of the firm of WAKEFIELD, COATE & Co., was the auctioneer, and kept the audience in good humor on both days. In many instances the articles sold far above their value, and the sum realized for the whole was $8,235, the estimated value being about $8,000. An offer of that sum was telegraphed to the Government at Quebec a few minutes before the sale commenced, and also an offer of $400 a year as rent for the house for a number of years, but the offer was received too late. It was the intention of the gentleman who made the offer to open Government House as a private hotel. On Thursday, the furniture and effects in the kitchen, dining-room, drawing-rooms and ball-room were sold. The furniture in the drawing-rooms, which was beautifully got up, realized $1,950. Yesterday was principally devoted to the bedrooms. In the bedroom occupied by the Duke of Newcastle, the furniture, which was of black walnut, brought good prices. A very handsome black walnut dressing bureau, with marble-top and British plate-glass, 44x24, was purchased by Mr. A. MANNING for $66. The bedroom occupied by the Prince, however, was the great centre of attraction, and when Mr. COATE entered and took his stand on the bed on which ALBERT EDWARD had slept, there was quite a commotion among the crowd. The gentlemen behaved in the most gallant manner to the ladies, and allowed them to occupy the best places. The first lot put up was four walnut damask chairs, worth between $4 and $5 each. After a little spirited bidding, they were purchased by Dr. CAMPBELL at $5 75 each. A couch to match, worth about $40, was knocked down to Mr. R. M. TODD for $30. An easy chair of a similar description, worth $40, was sold to Mr. PERKINS for $30. A very pretty walnut fancy table was sold at its full value, $16, to Mr. HECTOR CAMERON. A walnut towel-horse, worth about $1, was knocked down to Mr. E. J. MUSSON for $3. A very handsome British plate chimney-glass, 36x52 inches, was, after a very spirited competition, bought by Col. G. T. DENISON for $47; the value when new was about $40. The prince, however, had surveyed his features in it, and surely this was worth $7 extra. A richly-carved writing-table, with two drawers, was next offered. The bids at first were rather slow, but gradually rose to $80, when Sheriff JARVIS was declared the purchaser. It is stated that the cost of the article was $120, so that the worthy Sheriff got a good bargain. A richly carved dressing-bureau and glass was sold to Mr. B. H. DICKSON, for $120. This was within $20 of its value when it came out of the manufacturers' hands. The superbly carved wash-stand with marble top, with the furniture attached, was, after a very spirited competition, sold to Mr. ANGUS MORRISON, M. P. P., for $72. The manufacturers' value was about $65, but Mr. MORRISON, for his extra $7, will have the pleasure in future of washing his hands and face in the same basin as a scion of Royalty. The member for North Simcoe was the purchaser also of the beautifully carved wardrobe, having the crest of the Prince neatly cut on top. The price was $100, and it is said to be worth $120 at least. The "richly-carved bedsted, with spring mattrass," on which the Royal youth had reposed was next offered. Mr. COATE again made a short speech, and $100 was the first bid. "It cost that sum to pay the wage of the man who did the carving," exclaimed Mr. HAY. "Put him out," shouted several gentlemen. "I'll give $110," shouted a broker, who was followed by a lady offering in a timid voice $120. "130" quickly said Mr. MANNING, in a decided tone, as if he meant to be the purchaser. $140, $150, $160 and $170 were the next bids. At the latter figure the auctioneer had to stop, the competitors declined going further. "It is worth at least $230" said Mr. HAY, but his remark did not have the desired effect, and the Royal bedstead was knocked down to Mr. MANNING for $170. The hair mattress, weighing 51 pounds, was sold for 72 cents per pound. JACQUES & HAY sell similar ones at 50 cents per pound. The feather bolster and two pillows sold at 82 cents per pound; they can be bought at the manufacturers at 65 cents. Mr. MANNING was the purchaser of both lots. Seventy-eight yards of tapestry carpet was disposed of to Mr. G. M. HAWKE at $1 35 per yard. Carpets of a similar texture can be purchased at any of the stores at $1 10 per yard. The window-blinds, curtains, valances, cornices and tassels were bought by Mr. R. BEATY for $22 50 each window. This was a decided bargain, as the fittings of the two windows cost $60 each. The two bell-pulls by which the Prince rang for hot water, were knocked down to Mr. JOHN MOORE at $1 35 each. This completed the articles in the room occupied by his Royal Highness, and the sum realized was $891. Several gentlemen in the room were prepared at the commencement of the sale to offer $800 for the lot. Maj.-Gen. BRUCE's room came next in order, and the furniture, which was similar to that in the one occupied by the Duke of Newcastle, brought about the some price. The same remark applies to the Earl St. Germain's room. The auctioneer considers that on the whole the furniture sold well, and the bidders were apparently well pleased with their purchases. The sale was brought to a conclusion about 4 o'clock, and to-day will witness Government House, which lately had a Prince of the blood beneath its roof shorn of all its glory. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

The following Calendar will be taken up this morning:

The People *vs.* Morris Harris. Same *vs.* Elizabeth Smith. Same *vs.* Robert Stringer, Joseph Caffin and David A. Tully. Same *vs.* William B. Gress. Same *vs.* Edward Cartin. Same *vs.* Thomas Burdett. Same *vs.* Thomas Hartman and Henry Schmidt. Same *vs.* John Price and Richard H. Williams. Same *vs.* Benjamin Macklow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6.

$16,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102½	150	Harlem R. Pref. b20	41
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87¼	550	do	40½
5,000	do	87	50	Second-av. Rail'd	100
14,000	Virginia St. 6s	90½	2300	Reading Railroad	42½
1,000	do	90¾	50	do	42¾
2,500	do	91	500	do b60	43½
4,000	do	91½	300	do	42⅝
3,000	do	92	100	do b60	43⅛
6,000	Missouri State 6s	77¾	500	Mich. Central R	64
6,000	Ohio State 6s '65	102½	50	do 30	64
15,000	Erie R. 2d M. bs '83	91¾	650	M. S. & N. I. R	18
500	Hudson R. R. 1st M	106	100	do s10	18
3,000	Hudson R. R. 2d M	102½	200	do b30	18¾
4,000	Harlem R. R. 1st M	95	100	do b30	18⅛
5,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs	96¾	160	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St'k	42½
12,000	Goshen B. Bds	80	50	do	42¼
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bs	80	50	do s60	41¾
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. B	17½	1200	do	41¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M	97½	100	do	42
400	Erie Railroad c	33	85	Panama Railroad	123
16	do c	33½	100	Ill. Cen. R Scrip. b30	74½
1,000	Han. & St. Jo. R	66¼	550	do	74
10	Am. Exch. Bank	98	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R	11½
100	Union Bank	100½	100	do	11⅝
5	Bank of Commerce	100	38	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	94
10	Seventh Ward Bk	130	75	Gal. & Chicago R	72½
130	Penn. Coal Co	81	150	do	72⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b30	84	1000	Clev. & Tol. R	35½
368	do	83¾	50	do s60	35⅜
90	do	83⅞	100	do b30	35⅝
50	Hudson River R. c	60	350	Chi. & Rock Is. R	65½
50	do c	59½	50	do	65⅜
350	Harlem Railroad	17⅝	5	Chic. Burl'n & Q. R	84
440	do	18	58	do	84¼
300	do	17½	50	do	84⅜
			10	Del. L. & West. R	90

SECOND BOARD.

$23,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87½	150	Hudson Riv. R	59½
5,000	do	87¼	200	Harlem Railroad	17¾
7,000	Virginia St. 6s	92½	200	do b30	18
13,000	Missouri St. 6s	77⅝	25	Harlem R. Pref	41
7,000	N. C. State 6s	95	500	Reading R	43⅛
4,000	Cal. Large Bs. 7s	90	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	18
2,000	Cal. State 7s	93	5	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k	41
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs	59	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s30	74
20,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs	78½	200	do	74¼
15	Bank of Commerce	100	200	do	74⅜
10	Pac. M. S. Co	94	50	do	74½
50	Cumb. Coal Pref	11	110	Gal. & Chic. R	73
200	do	11½	100	do s15	72⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R	35½
250	do	83½	50	Chic. & R. I. R	65½
125	do	83⅝	25	Chic., B. & Q. R. opg	84½
100	do	83⅝	100	do opg	84
225	Erie Railroad	33½	200	La Crosse & Mil. R	1⅝
200	do	33¼	100	Del., L. & West. R	90

TUESDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of October, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, for ten months of the calendar year, 1860. During the month of October the entries of Foreign Merchandise were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$10,974,428
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,817,461
Free Goods	1,911,515
Total entries	$15,703,404
Against 1859	12,987,400
Increase this season	$2,716,004

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $1,068,888. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $3,018,393, or $200,932 more than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $15,904,336.

The exports from the port of New-York for the month of October were:

In Domestic Produce		$10,067,330
Foreign Goods Reëxported		488,928
Specie		2,106,395
Total of all Exports		$12,662,653
Against October, 1859:		
In Domestic Produce	$1,752,779	
Foreign Reëxported	725,318	
Specie	5,344,159	10,822,256
Increase in October, this season		$1,830,397

We now subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$21,528,000	$19,377,000
February	19,166,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,817,000	27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,361,000
September	16,095,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
Total ten months	$199,254,000	$208,897,000
Foreign Specie	2,030,000	2,461,000
Total of all	$201,284,000	$211,358,000
Decrease in Imports this year		$10,074,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,299,000	$3,762,000
February	5,699,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,526,000	4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,233,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
Total ten months	$73,655,000	$48,225,000
Foreign reëxports	6,608,000	6,501,000
Total	$80,263,000	$54,726,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,334,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,751,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
Total ten months	$44,457,000	$62,272,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$73,655,000	$48,225,000
Foreign Reëxported	6,608,000	6,501,000
Specie	44,457,000	62,272,000
Total nine months	$124,720,000	$116,998,000
Increase this year		$7,722,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,043	3,328,688
March	3,477,545	3,164,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,060
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
Total ten months	$33,050,866	$33,733,694

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860.	From Jan. 1.	1859.	From Jan. 1.
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 12	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,508	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 25	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,595
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 13	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Aug. 11	1,863,333
July 12	1,514,884	Aug. 27	2,126,333
July 23	673,290	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Aug. 2	988,678	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Aug. 23	798,833	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Sept. 2	934,553	Total, 10 mos.	$33,007,585
Sept. 12	791,661		
Sept. 23	1,202,657		
Oct. 14	870,157		
Oct. 20	992,484		
Oct. 23	810,225		
Total, 10 mos.	$28,092,029		

The Stock Exchange continues firm and prices on the Share list rather higher on the average than yesterday. On State Stocks there is also a further improvement, and Virginias rapidly advanced *five per cent.* to 92 ℔ cent., at the first Board, and subsequently to 93@93½ ℔ cent. And upon this advance three rousing cheers were given for the Old Dominion by the Brokers at the Board, and quite a patriotic *furore* was made to interrupt the regular business of the morning session. On the Railway Shares only a moderate business was registered at the morning Board, owing in part to the indisposition of speculative sellers to meet the market at the advance. In the afternoon prices further improved on Erie, Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, and the bidding continued firm for New-York Central, with sales at 83⅞ ℔ cent. On the Street, at 4 o'clock, prices left off nearly as follows, compared with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Central	83⅝	83¾	Toledo	35¼	35½
Erie	33	34¼	Reading	42½	42⅞
R. Island	65¼	65¾	Ill. Central	73½	74¼
M. Southern	17¾	18	M. Central	63	64½
M. Guaranteed	40½	42½	Galena	72¼	73

While the Presidential election, to-day, absorbed much of the out-door interest of the Street, the Stock Exchange reflected less concern on the subject than when the event was ten days or a fortnight off. And the impression gains strength that, let the result be what it may, an improved movement in Stocks, so far as demand is concerned, will follow the great decision at the polls. Of course opinions still differ widely, as between *Bull* and *Bear*, regarding the probable course of prices. The market showed altogether a better temper at the close of the day than we have had to report since the political agitation of the country was brought upon the Exchange.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$870,810	$1,280,510	$1,793,155
Previously reported	52,995,409	55,043,677	79,675,212
Since Jan. 1	$53,876,219	$56,323,616	$81,468,707

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks made up to Monday afternoon, present the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Oct. 29.	Nov. 9.	
Capital Stock	$11,802,115	$11,803,120	Inc. $1,265
Loans	28,305,277	27,933,837	Dec. 371,440
Specie	4,417,421	4,167,967	Dec. 249,454
Due from other banks	1,712,788	1,863,960	Inc. 151,172
Due to other banks	3,143,517	2,659,627	Dec. 483,890
Deposits	16,815,563	16,739,326	Dec. 76,237
Circulation	2,849,768	2,877,613	Inc. 37,845

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for the month of September, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1860.	1859.
Freight	$142,039 42	$120,329 57
Passengers	87,010 21	88,729 03
Express	2,500 00	3,250 00
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
Rent of Road	7,083 33	5,500 00
Rents and Miscel's	250 00	678 03
Total	$246,708 01	$233,312 50
Increase over 1859		$13,395 42
Increase for the year		233,560 97

The following table shows the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company, from Oct. 23 to Oct. 31:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$40,814 49	$54,675 85	Inc. $13,860 36
Passengers	9,562 17	11,928 64	Inc. 2,366 47
Mails, &c	517 58	1,250 00	Inc. 732 00
Total	$50,894 54	$67,853 49	Inc. $16,958 95
Whole month			$251,555 41
Corrected earnings for the previous month			$210,227 71

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]
Mails and Express	[illegible]
Total	$115,1[illegible]
Corresp'ing period in 1859	[illegible]
Decrease in 1860	$20,881 76

Of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad:

October, 1860	$141,601 04
October, 1859	122,640 79
Increase	$18,960 25

The Toledo and Wabash Railway earned in

October, 1860	$125,[illegible]
October, 1859	75,[illegible]
Increase this season	$50,367

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 19 bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 728 bbls. Corn Meal, 278,[illegible] bush. Wheat, 33,949 bushels Corn, 2,625 bushels Rye, 31,574 bushels Barley, 59,670 bushels Oats, [illegible] Malt, 2,305 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,381 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand; [illegible] bags have been disposed of since our last, part at [illegible] ℔ ℔. Of Maracaibo, also, 350 bags have been sold, chiefly at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ ℔. Other descriptions are inactive. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 44,077 packages, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 30,845 bags Rio. The closing rates are 16½c.@18c. for Java, 15c.@15½c. for Native Ceylon, 14½c.@15c. for Maracaibo, 12c.@15½c. for Rio, and 12½c.@12¾c. for St. Domingo ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at [illegible] prices; sales 1,100 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11⅜c.@11¼, Middling Gulf at [illegible], and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, especially by shippers, who are not inclined to buy freely, in view of the scarcity of shiproom and the unusually high rates of freight. Prices are depressed and tending downward. Sales to-day, 11,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 55@$5 70; mainly at $5 55@$5 60 superfine Western at $5 35@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35 @$5 50
Extra State	5 55 @ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 75 @ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in less request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 75@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in request at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less inquired for to-day, and prices have been unsettled. The difficulty of procuring freight-room seriously impedes export movements. We have heard of sales of 85,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 28; White Western at $1 44@$1 55, chiefly at $1 44@$1 46; amber Western at $1 36½@$1 37; red Winter Western at $1 35@$1 36; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring at $1 30; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 27; Chicago Spring, poor to very choice at $1 20@$1 25; red State at $1 33; white Kentucky at $1 55, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request, at buoyant prices. Sales to-day, 75,000 bushels, at 70c. for unsound mixed Western, for distilling; 72c. for sound mixed Western, afloat and in store; 73½@75c. for round yellow; 80c. for choice white Southern, for export, per bushel. Rye continues depressed at 72c.@73c., ℔ bushel. Sales 4,600 bush. Barley is salable and buoyant; sales have been reported of 15,500 bushels, including Canada West on private terms; Canada East at 77c.@7[illegible]c.; and State at 71½c.@73c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

The following, prepared by Mr. EDWARD BILL, is a statement of the exports of the principal kinds of breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1860:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Nov. 2, 1860	383,148	4,860,676	[illegible]
New-Orleans	Oct. 23, 1860	200	—	—
Philadelphia	Oct. 25, 1860	42,038	303,173	[illegible]
Baltimore	Oct. 25, 1860	28,873	187,448	[illegible]
Boston	Oct. 25, 1860	2,092	—	—
Other ports	Oct. 19, 1860	1,650	565,315	—
Total		458,001	5,916,607	[illegible]
To about same period, 1859		43,244	100,360	—
To about same period, 1858		66,773	293,064	374,667
To about same period, 1857		189,152	1,534,797	384,211

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. 23, 1860	7,531	96,447	[illegible]
Other ports to latest dates		2,756	—	—

FRUIT—The demand for Raisins has been active, and large sales have been effected, but reliable particulars have been withheld. Other kinds have been in moderate request at former rates.

HAY—Sales to-day, 600 bales North River at 75c.@85c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, at very full prices. We quote: New, ordinary to very choice at 32c.@40c.; last year's crop at 20c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔. Mr. C. J. TURNER notices the business in this line, since the 26th of October, thus: "The market has been steadily improving in price, and with liberal orders from the other side, the tendency is still toward higher rates. The movement, so far, has been confined chiefly to this year's growth, older descriptions being for the time neglected, and quotations for these are mostly nominal. Our brewers have thus far bought very sparingly; and should the export demand continue at the present rate another month, it will be a serious matter for us to determine how we shall supply our home consumption. It is a fact apparent to all who have followed the course of this trade, for the past two years, our production has hardly kept pace with our consumption, which is a growing one, and yet we have already exported fully 25,000 bales. The quality of our Hops this year continues unexceptionable, and my advices *per Adriatic* state that the American Hops, of this year's growth, received in London, are approved as to quality and usefulness. I quote: 1860, 28c.@40c.; 1859, 20c.@25c.; 1855-6-7-8, 7c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—A moderate inquiry prevails for Scotch Pig at $22@23 ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been unchanged.

LARD—Has been quiet at old quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ barrel.

MOLASSES—No important movements occurred in this line, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Crude Turpentine continue to ask $3 12½@$3 25 ℔ 280 ℔s., but buyers are reluctant to pay such prices. No receipts have been reported this week. Stock at the close estimated at 8,800 bbls., of which about 4,000 bbls. are held awaiting shipment. Spirits Turpentine opened heavily, but subsequently attracted more attention, closing rather more firmly at 39½c.@41½c. ℔ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,876 bbls. Estimated stock at the close, 11,000 bbls. Tar has been in very moderate demand, chiefly at $2 87½ ℔ bbl. No receipts, this week. Estimated stock, 600 bbls. Resin has been quiet, as shippers have been reluctant to buy freely, in view of the difficulty of procuring freight-room. We quote Common Resin at $1 42½c.@$1 45, Strained do. at $1 47½@$1 52½, and No. 2 at $1 60@$1 90, per 310 ℔s., with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 75 ℔ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts of Resin, 9,402 bbls.; estimated stock of Common Resin, 25,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Nov. 5, 1860.*

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	51,149	44,049
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	140,703	58,365
Resin	587,483	426,278
Tar	45,921	20,956

OILS—The demand has been fair for Crude Whale, at 50c.@55c., and limited for Crude Sperm, at $1 48@$1 52, as well as for Linseed, at 56c.@57c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds remain as last reported.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 29,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces, 64 by 64, 5⅝c.; 4,000 pieces, 60 by 68, 5⅜c.; 9,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5¼c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 60, 5⅛c.; 2,000 pieces, 56 by 56, 5c. ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 350 bbls., in lots, including Mess, at $19, and Prime at $14 12½@$14 37½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been moderately inquired for, including Hams, at 10½c.@11½c., and Shoulders at 8½c. ℔ ℔. Bacon has been very quiet at from 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Lard has been lightly dealt in,—only 170 tcs. and bbls. having been purchased at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been in demand at steady rates; sales, 285 bbls., at $7 25@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $10 50@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@16c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 9c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made of 80 tcs. at $4 50@$4 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,350 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7⅛c., and Porto Rico, at 6⅞c.@7½c., with 830 boxes Havana, at 7c.@7⅝c. ℔ ℔. The report of yesterday's sales should have read 250 hhds.

TALLOW—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Favorable advices from England have enhanced the value of this staple, and transactions have been more numerous for export at 10½c. for prime in hhds. Country lots in bbls. bringing 10¼c.@10½c. for home consumption.

TOBACCO—A good demand exists at full prices. Sales: 104 hhds. Kentucky, Virginia and Maysville, at 7c.@11c.; 245 cases Seed Leaf, at 4½c.@15c.; 217 bales Havana, at 30c.@50c., with 649 bales Yara, and 170 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 470 bbls. at 22c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day. Rates are quoted higher. Room is very scarce, and ship-owners have complete control of the market. For Liverpool—Flour 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 15½d.@15¾d. ℔ bush.; Corn, 14½d.@15½d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ ℔; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 14½d.@15½d. ℔ bush. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 15½d.@16d. ℔ bush.; Hops, ¾d. ℔ ℔.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Bowery Theatre—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

Barnum's Museum—Day and Evening—Siamese Twins—What is It?—Joseph and his Brethren.

Bryant & Campbell's, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

Canal-street—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The political campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty has reached its termination, and has unquestionably resulted in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the office of President. In reaching this conclusion, we have very imperfect information from States which the consent of all parties had assigned to the Republican interest, but from which have been regarded as doubtful States there are overwhelming majorities for the Republican ticket. The result in this City, where the Anti-Republican interest has obtained a plurality slightly exceeding twenty-seven thousand, has, in connection with such meagre returns as reach us from the counties, demonstrated the triumph of LINCOLN in this State; while in Pennsylvania, where a serious reduction of the fifty thousand majority of CURTIN in October had been looked to by all parties, that majority in favor of LINCOLN is swollen to an incredible figure, little less than a hundred thousand. From Connecticut we also have large Republican gains, evincing the astonishing growth of the Republican sentiment. It would be unsafe to estimate the actual majority upon the Presidential ticket, but it is safe to announce the election of Mr. LINCOLN, as entirely assured. As incidents of this general result, we may mention that Mr. BELL has probably carried both Maryland and Virginia.

As the present edition of our paper goes to press, we have too few returns from the Congressional canvass to announce a final list of the successful candidates. In Massachusetts Mr. BURLINGAME has been defeated by Mr. APPLETON, the Union candidate; and Mr. ELI THAYER (Ind.) is beaten by BAILLEY, (Rep.) The Republican tickets were elsewhere successful. In this City, Mr. WOOD is chosen from the Third, Mr. KERRIGAN from the Fourth, Mr. TAYLOR from the Fifth, Mr. COCHRANE from the Sixth, Gen. WARD from the Seventh, and Mr. DELAPLAINE from the Eighth District. From New-Jersey, we hear the gratifying intelligence that Speaker PENNINGTON has been rechosen over PERRY, his Fusion antagonist.

The local issues of this City have been diversely settled; though we have no conclusive returns of the contest. The impression, however, prevails, in view of such figures as have reached us at this hour, that Mr. Barnard is chosen Judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. Ulshoeffer, Justice of the Superior Court; John T. Hoffman, Recorder; Edward C. West, Surrogate; John Sedgewck, City Judge; Matthew T. Brennan, Register, and C. Schwarzwaelder, Supervisor. The count for Assemblymen is still unfinished.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* arrived at this port last night at midnight, and we are thus enabled to place before our readers further details of her advices than were telegraphed from Cape Race. In the city of Naples, 154,000 votes were cast for annexation, and in Palermo there were 36,232 votes in favor of annexation, and only 20 against. The King of Sardinia had made a highly important speech in reply to the address of the Neapolitan Delegation, in which he said, in reply to the threats of Austria, that he should be ready for her next Spring, when he should have 400,000 men-at-arms. The Pope himself now, he says, writes to him with kindness, and, although the Powers of Europe are displeased, none but Austria threatens. He is satisfied, he says, with GARIBALDI. Italy has no nobler spirit or son. The British Legion had been under fire at Capua for the first time, and had conducted themselves with the utmost bravery. They had been specially thanked by GARIBALDI. It was stated in the *Opinione Nationale* that Austria had proposed to enter upon negotiations with France to bring about a pacific solution of the Italian question. No new movements of a military character had taken place in Italy.

Our correspondent at Bombay furnishes us with a variety of interesting intelligence from India and China. Complaints are made of the American Consul at Bombay, Mr. HATFIELD, in various cases in which he has been called upon to adjudicate. The old superstitions of India, our correspondent informs us, are gradually being abolished through the system of schools, newspapers and literature, which is being introduced by the English. At Chusan, great excitement existed on account of the seizure by the French of a Chinese junk permitted to carry arms by the authorities, and employed by the British Commissariat to transport cattle. Several of the crew were killed, and when some of the chief Chinese merchants went to remonstrate, they were flogged. A large party of pirates had been attacked and nearly all killed, near the port of Wauchu, by the British naval forces, after a desperate resistance. The pirates were led by Europeans, two of whom were captured.

Later advices reach us from the Pacific Coast by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 24th ult., and arrived at St. Joseph on Monday morning. News of the result of the Pennsylvania Election reached San Francisco on the 22d, and created a great excitement in political circles. The Republicans were jubilant, and anticipated carrying California for LINCOLN in consequence of the increased confidence which would be given by the result, while their opponents were correspondingly depressed. Mr. BAKER, the newly elected Senator from Oregon, was stumping the State, and was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. Accounts from the Washoe mining region state that a tunnel had been completed which struck the Comstock lead two hundred feet below the surface, at which depth the ore yielding $1,200 per ton. The Oregon Legislature had adjourned, but is to meet again in special session in January, for the purpose of hearing a report from the Code Commissioners. News had been received from the Ochotsk Sea to the 23d of September, by the arrival of the whale ship *General Williams* at San Francisco. She brought detailed reports of all the whalers cruising in those waters. The ships generally had done rather poorly.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were restricted, chiefly by the scarcity of shiproom and a further rise in the rates of freight. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers. Corn was a shade firmer. Provisions were inactive, as were likewise Hemp, Seeds, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Rice and Molasses. Sugars and Coffee attracted more attention. Cotton and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Tobacco was in good request. Other branches of trade presented no very remarkable changes.]

The Stock market was again firm in prices yesterday, although only a moderate amount of business was accomplished. There was a large demand for Virginia State Stock, with a rise from yesterday of 5 ₱ cent., which called forth three cheers for the Old Dominion from the Brokers. The Custom-house returns of Trade for October show a gain in the Export of Domestic Produce, over the same month last season, of over 100 ₱ cent.

The Election—Lincoln Triumphant.

It is too early to speak confidently of detailed results of yesterday's election. But there can be no reasonable doubt that the Republicans have elected their President. It has been universally conceded that the issue lay with New-York,—and New-York casts her vote for LINCOLN. What the majority will be cannot yet be known. We believe, however, that it will fall very little, if any at all, below our estimate of 40,000. Pennsylvania has very largely increased her majority of October, and there is no reason to doubt that the New-England States and the West are largely Republican.

We have no disposition to exult over this victory, signal and important as it is. The contest, on the part of the Republicans, has been throughout one of principle;—on the part of their opponents it has been waged almost exclusively on the basis of fear. There has been no union of principle among them,—nor have they been able to concentrate their strength upon a single candidate. The result is what might have been expected,—disorganization, demoralization and defeat.

This election will inaugurate a marked and most important change in the administration of the Government. The policy of extending Slavery, and increasing its political power, will now be checked. The Slave interest will no longer impose its claims and its law upon the Federal Government. The Constitution will no longer be regarded as a mere instrument for fortifying and increasing Slavery. The African Slave-trade will not be reopened, and more vigorous and effective measures will be taken for its suppression.

But above all, we shall have established at Washington a rule of honesty and patriotism, in place of the corruption, imbecility and intrigue which have controlled our public councils for the last few years. It is quite time we had a change in these respects. The Republicans now have it in their power to lay the basis for the most useful, popular and permanent admisistration the country has seen for a long time. But they must not conceal from themselves the obstacles which they will be compelled to encounter.

The Vote of Virginia—Disunion Rebuked in the South.

One of the most gratifying of the results of the canvass is the fact that Virginia has cast her vote for BELL and EVERETT. The Disunion movement could have received no heavier blow than this, at the hands of the Old Dominion. Mr. JEFFERSON always regarded Virginia and Pennsylvania as the great safeguards of the Union;—so long as they stood by the Constitution, he did not believe that any portion of the Confederacy would withdraw. They occupy a central position and exercise a very strong influence upon both sections of the Union. The extremes of opinion prevail in the extremes of the Confederacy — and the interposition of these two great States would always prevent any hostile collision between the remoter and more ultra members.

Virginia has now cast her vote in the most direct and unmistakable manner, against the Disunionists. There can be no doubt that Kentucky and Tennessee have done the same thing; and we should not be at all surprised to find that in Georgia and Louisiana and in other Southern States, the united Douglas and Bell strength far outweighs the vote given to BRECKINRIDGE. If this is so, it will be almost impossible for the Disunionists to make any movement towards the accomplishment of their schemes. South Carolina can do nothing without the support of Georgia,—nor can either Alabama or Mississippi take a single step towards secession so long as Louisiana on the frontier of one, and Georgia on that of the other, refuse their coöperation. The special Message of the Governor of South Carolina,—of which we gave a synopsis yesterday, shows no disposition to act hastily,—and the Governor of Alabama, as we learn from the Charleston *Mercury*, does not consider himself called on by the resolutions of the last Legislature to summon a State Convention, until the *vote of the Electors at Washington in February* shall inform him that a Republican President has been elected.

These things indicate a disposition, on the part even of the most ultra and extreme Disunionists, to await the developments of Southern sentiment, before taking any decisive action on the subject; and if they do this, there can be no doubt of the result. It was perfectly safe to predict in advance that the people of the South would take no hasty step in this matter—that they would take a practical view of the whole subject, and put down every movement towards disunion, unless they could see their way *through* very clearly, and satisfy themselves that their condition would be better out of the Union than in it. The vote of the Northern slaveholding States shows that a very large proportion of the Southern people had made up their minds on this point in advance of the election, and were quite willing to pronounce the judgment they had formed, at the polls. The result in those States will greatly discourage the Disunionists, and convince even the most recklessly obstinate of them all that their cause is hopeless. We should not be greatly surprised if they were to yield at once to these evidences of a hostile public sentiment, and make no further movement towards the consummation of their schemes.

It must be remembered, moreover, that the main motive for acquiescing in these disunion menaces has ceased to operate. So long as they promised to defeat Mr. LINCOLN, all classes at the South were quite willing to give them currency,—because all had a common interest in accomplishing that result. Now, however, they have no such temptation to silence. Every Southern man has now a direct interest in silencing the disunion clamor,—because it can accomplish no political purpose, while it deranges business, impairs credit, renders property insecure and interrupts the whole current of social life. We have very little doubt, therefore, that we shall speedily hear of *Union meetings* in nearly all the Southern States,—and of the strongest possible protests against secession, from prominent and influential public men in every portion of the South. And three months, we venture to predict, will put an end to all talk of disunion—until another Presidential election.

Official Life and the Republican Victory.

One petition at least in the political litany of every honest and respectable citizen of New-York was yesterday heard and answered. The election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States may or may not be that "direful spring of woes unnumbered" which the opponents of the Republican Party have for months proclaimed that it would be. It may or may not result in the dissolution, immediate or proximate, of the Union; in the annihilation of Northern commerce and of Western agriculture; in the subjugation of New-England by frantic armies of ruined manufacturers from New-York under the command of GEORGE SANDERS, and in the erection of a Southern Empire to be protected by the Turcos and ruled over by Prince NAPOLEON. These are all eventualities on which it is not worth while just yet to speculate, which no one would thank us for treating gravely, and which it is hardly fair either to the course of events or to the temper of the still excited public mind to deal with in any other fashion.

But whatever else may come to pass in the way of "almost impossible good or ill" one thing is assured to us by the utter and final overthrow of the existing national Government. The City of New-York has seen the last in all the high places of Federal dominion of the ancient and most fish-like race of the Rynderses. The downfall of the old Democracy at Washington brings down with it from every post and nook of the national offices in this great Metropolis, an undistinguishable cloud of corruption long nestled there to the offense and indignation of all decent men, whose cruel destiny has compelled them to have any dealings with the Government. We would be sorry to be misunderstood as including under this general description all the public servants appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN to office in New-York; we certainly do not so include those whom, having appointed them, our Old Public Functionary has since most assiduously and successfully labored to alienate and to annoy. We mean only the confidential and selected persons of the Presidential phalanx; the men whom, like RYNDERS, he has advanced to offices once held respectable, only to make those offices synonymous with all that is vulgar, violent, indecent and vile. It is not many years ago that the office of Marshal of the United States was regarded by citizens of New-York as one which no man need blush to hold. It is to the theory and practice of the now demolished Democracy that we owe the association of this and kindred offices with personal habits and social repute of such a kind, that it may even be a little difficult for the incoming Administration to prevail upon men of character to accept them. Had the rule of the Rynderses endured a few years longer, this difficulty would have grown into an impossibility. The traditions of office are a part of the moral treasure of the State. It is a positive element in the national prosperity that the seats of power should be balanced to the thoughts and dignified to the ambition of the best men in the community, by the memories which belong to their past. Of course, the philosopher who takes a sublime satisfaction in scorning the influences which affect his fellow-creatures, will say that it matters very little to the honest official of to-day, whether his predecessor was or was not a vagabond. It is no doubt equally true that no man ought to feel himself unfitted for the company of his fellows because his father happened to be hung for horse-stealing. But there is a great deal of human nature in all of us; and men of orderly and respectable life cannot be rationally expected to step without a sort of disgust into the shoes of persons whose hands they would be extremely unwilling to take. The new dynasty of the nation has therefore a specific work in this direction to do, which has been deferred quite as long as the public service can bear. The simple prospect that the ordinary executive offices of the Federal Government in this City are no longer to be filled by persons whose society it is impossible for respectable men to endure, by the associates of rowdies, shoulder-hitters, emigrant-runners and political gamblers, by bullies whose good-nature itself is scarcely less intolerable than their insolence: this is of itself, or should be, sufficient to reconcile many a decent Democrat of New-York to the results of the conflict which was yesterday brought to its consummation of triumph less over the principles than over the perversions of his own political party.

The Administration and Disunion.

The Republicans have elected their President—but the power and responsibility of administering the Government do not devolve upon them until the 4th of March, 1861. For the four coming months the Democratic Administration remains responsible for the conduct of public affairs. Whatever perils may menace the Union, they must meet them. The country must rely upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S wisdom, firmness and patriotism, to avert whatever dangers the country may be compelled to encounter during the brief but important period for which he will still remain in office.

It is, indeed, greatly to be feared that the Administration at Washington will now be found to be the most serious peril in the path of the Republic. Beaten and disgraced throughout the Northern States, it is this Administration which has betrayed the South into its untenable attitude of the last four years; and it is this Administration which may now be expected to attempt its last revenges alike upon those who have conquered it, and upon those whom it has cheated by doing all in its power to make bad worse at the South. One man, at least, who holds a place of power in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, a man of desperate political fortunes, and of a political reputation fast blackening into ruin, has already shown no uncertain symptoms of such a purpose. The War Secretary FLOYD, has already begun to take ostentatious steps towards preserving the Federal property in various parts of the Southern States from capture by the people or the authorities of the States. Troops have been ordered, for the first time in many years, to occupy the arsenals at Fayetteville in North Carolina, and at Augusta in Georgia. Were this done merely as a precautionary measure against any sudden outbreak of popular frenzy, and by way of keeping Southern mobs out of the way of temptation, there would be no fault to find with it. But if this were the motive of the Secretary, it is not easy to understand why he should have overlooked the Federal posts in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina, where the population is known to be most angrily excited, to descend upon the comparatively tranquil and conservative regions of the South. If it were his object to arouse in these very regions that popular ill-temper which the sudden parade of force is so apt to awaken, he could not have timed or placed his measures more adroitly. And it is not unreasonable, therefore, to warn the Northern people in time that they are thus in danger of being committed by a reckless Federal authority to collisions of which no man will lightly assume to estimate the possible results.

A Real Danger at the South.

We regard the result in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, as having substantially dispelled all the danger of disunion which the election of LINCOLN was supposed to involve. But another peril of a still more fearful character may arise in its place. There is reason to apprehend *negro insurrections*, more or less extensive, in various portions of the South. How far they will spread, or with what circumstances of horror and atrocity they may be attended, it is impossible to predict. But we fear that they will take place in many sections of the South, and that very considerable inconvenience and suffering may result from them.

There can be no doubt at all that the negroes in every portion of the Southern States have been taught to believe that Mr. LINCOLN, if elected President, would set them free. They have heard this asserted, over and over again, by stump speakers,—and in political conversations,—and read from partisan newspapers from one end of the country to the other. This assertion has been the whole staple of the warfare waged against the Republicans in the Southern States. The orators of the Breckinridge Party have made the charge in the most open and explicit manner, and the other parties have felt that they had no special interest in contradicting it. It is impossible that the slaves should not have heard it incessantly, and equally impossible for them to know that it was utterly untrue.

It will be remembered that precisely such outbreaks followed the election of 1856, although the Republican candidate was not elected:—in Tennessee, particularly, they were numerous and alarming. Various statements, which have recently met our eye, show that the negroes have imbibed the same notions concerning LINCOLN as prevailed concerning FREMONT,—and it would not be at all strange if they were to lead to the same and even worse results.

The responsibility for these outbreaks cannot be laid at the door of the Republican Party. Its orators and journalists have had no access to the ears of the Southern slave. They have had no opportunity, if they had the least desire, to instill into his mind false and delusive hopes of emancipation as the result of LINCOLN'S election. All this has been done by Southern men,—by slaveholders themselves. The *Missouri Democrat* puts the case very clearly and justly in an article published some days since, in which it says:

"We deliberately assert that the Southern assailants of the Republican Party are the authors of this grievous delusion, and the overt acts which have followed or may follow in its train. The slave has heard strange noises in the air whenever he has heard the Republican Party spoken of by its opponents. *He has heard the white man, his owner, declare at public meetings that the sole object of that party is the abolition of Slavery.* It has been dinned into his ears so often—the Press and the stump have so rung with it—that he believes it at last. To confirm him in his error, *the incendiary speeches of the Abolitionists are republished in the papers which his master reads, as the authorized expression of Northern sentiment.* No wonder that he believes the prophetic day of universal emancipation is at hand. Such is the meaning of the declarations he has heard from the lips of those to whom he looks for instruction and information. If pious, he chants the more popular of the hymn-book melodies with a new emphasis, imagining that he is already transported to Canaan, Happy Land; and if he is otherwise disposed, he probably sets about concocting plots to accelerate the great event. That disturbances should result from the bitter disappointment he is doomed to suffer, comports with the very nature of things. The recoil and agony in his case must be as great as that experienced by the God-forsaken Millerite, whom no chariot of fire or cloud bears away from the housetop to the happy realms of light."

We trust that Southern men will act with better judgment now than they have shown during the canvass in this respect,—and that they will do whatever may lie in their power to prevent their falsehoods from bearing their proper fruit. But whatever may happen, they cannot, with any show of justice, hold the Republicans responsible.

Health of the Metropolis.

October is generally one of the most agreeable months in our changeable climate, and in our cities it is usually one of the most healthy. The past month has proved to be somewhat an exception to the general rule, being colder and more stormy than the average of Octobers. The effect upon the public health has not, however, been very marked. In the four weeks ending October 27, there were 1,611 deaths in the City, an increase of 107 over the corresponding period in 1859. This increase of mortality is no more than proportionate to the increase of population. Of the 1,611 deaths in the four weeks named, 852 were males and 759 were females. This is in accordance with the usual rule in all large cities. During the year 1859, the proportion of the sexes who died in New-York was 116 males to 100 females. But in the living population of this City there is constantly an excess of females, the proportion in 1855 being 92 males to 100 females. We find then, here, as in other northern cities, the curious fact that with a large excess of females among the living, there is constantly a large excess of males among those who die.

One of the tests of the condition of the public health in cities is the proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases. This class includes all the contagious, infectious and epidemic diseases, or those which are supposed to depend, to a greater or less extent, upon causes which might be removed. The number of deaths in October, from this class, was 391, or nearly one-fourth of the whole number. This is about the average proportion, during the year, in the City of New-York. Some of the most prominent diseases of this class are scarlatina, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, and fevers of various kinds. Of the 1,611 deaths in October, 72 were from scarlatina, or about 4½ per cent. of the whole number. This disease destroyed 840 children in the City, during the year 1859, and during the last three months of that year the deaths were 51, 94, 120—making a total of 265. Experience shows that scarlatina prevails most in cold weather, and we must expect an increase of mortality from it during the coming months.

Cholera infantum, diarrhœa and dysentery are rapidly decreasing, though during the four weeks named they destroyed 122 persons, of which number only 22 died during the last week. These diseases cause a large per centage of the mortality in this City, amounting, in 1859, to 2,195, or one-tenth of all the deaths. They are, however, mostly confined to the warm weather. Seventy-seven of the 1,611 deaths in October were from fevers of various kinds. These diseases usually prevail in the Autumnal and early Winter months, and may be expected to show an increase in the weekly mortality for some months to come. There seem to be, however, no indications of an epidemic of fever, and the deaths at present are mostly attributable to local causes.

Diphtheria was the reported cause of 1, 2, 4 and 6 deaths, or a total of 13, during the four weeks of October. This disease is a comparatively recent addition to the causes of death in the weekly reports of this and other cities. It is more or less prevalent in all our cities at the present time, and in some of them much more so than here. In Philadelphia during the same four weeks there were 43 deaths from diphtheria. It has not yet been epidemic in any Eastern city except Albany. It was epidemic there in the Autumn of 1858, and destroyed about 175 children. This disease, like scarlatina, is mostly confined to children, a large majority of the victims of both diseases being between 3 and 10 years of age. Like scarlatina it is also a disease of cold weather and may be expected to increase during the next two or three months. The small number of deaths in October does not indicate the probability of an epidemic here this year; but we are compelled, from our observations of the history of the disease, to expect that it will hereafter add largely to our bills of mortality. Of the 1,611 deaths in October, 107 were from inflammation of the lungs. It is probable that more than half of this number were the children of foreign parents. Cellar tenements, and the foolish exposure of infants to the weather without sufficient protection, are the causes of hundreds of deaths every year from this disease. One-seventh of all the deaths in October were from consumption; more than half were under 10 years of age; 90 were from violent causes; 94 from convulsions; 23 from small pox, and 132 from marasmus. We suspect that the word "marasmus" as often indicates ignorance in diagnosis as the true cause of death.

The review of the mortality of the City in October presents nothing of a remarkable or startling character. There seems to be no prevailing epidemic, the diseases incident to the season are not more prevalent than usual, and though it would be easy to show that many deaths occur which might be, and should be, prevented, the health of the City is probably as good as we could have reason to expect.

THE ELECTION AND THE POLICE.—The householders and inhabitants of New-York have cause to rejoice in the proof which was yesterday given them of the efficiency of our Police system. The most exciting general election which our times have seen, yesterday drew out the largest vote ever deposited in the ballot-boxes of the Metropolis. Nearly 100,000 citizens, representing a majority upon whose passions every possible inflammatory influence had been for weeks at work, and a minority, stung by attacks the most unsparing and unscrupulous, into an iron temper of determination, met on this field of conflict and exercised the highest prerogative of their civil state in such an absolute freedom, even from disturbance or annoyance of any kind, as could not have been guaranteed to a like population, in like circumstances, any where else in the world by regiments of armed men. Quietly, unostentatiously and impartially the guardians of the public peace did their duty, supported at every point by the general good sense and good feeling of the people, with an unanimity beyond all praise, as it certainly was beyond all expectation. A happier augury could not be asked for the new era of our national politics, nor could a higher testimony have been offered to the actual organization of our Municipal Police. No honest man in his senses can think without a shudder of the scenes which must yesterday have been enacted in our streets had the protection of order been confided to the reckless Janissaries upon whom in former days the care of our homes and our highways reposed. The henchmen of Mayor WOOD, those heroes of his Honor's siege of the City Hall, would have made wild work with the great contest of 1860. Let not the very completeness with which the Police of yesterday did their duty blind us to the merits of the organization which alone has made that completeness possible.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Our correspondent at the State Capital of South Carolina sends us the information,—which may possibly startle the shattered nerves of our neighbor, the *Herald*,—that the Legislature of that State has elected BRECKINRIDGE President, and LANE Vice-President. At first sight, this looks rebellion. It looks as if the Palmetto State had determined to try conclusions with the rest of the Union, and had stalked into the field under the banner of a new Pretender to the throne. We shall probably, therefore, have predictions of battle, murder and sudden death in all their forms.

We apprehend, however, that the movement has no such importance. South Carolina, as the world knows, does not entrust the choice of Presidential electors to her people. They are appointed by the Legislature, and according to a law of Congress, must be appointed on the *same day* in all the States of the Union. South Carolina, therefore, was only obeying a law of Congress yesterday in appointing electors to vote for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Instead of being a disunion movement, this was an act of fresh fealty to the Constitution.

Mr. Jefferson on Sectionalism.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following is from a letter from Mr. JEFFERSON, addressed to SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, the founder and original proprietor of the *National Intelligencer*, with whom he was on terms of the warmest friendship:

MONTICELLO, April 12, 1821.

MY DEAR SIR: I received yesterday your favor of the 5th, and now inclose for Mr. BARTON a letter of introduction to M. DE LAFAYETTE, the only personal acquaintance I have now living in France.

On politics I can say little to you, having withdrawn all attention to them from the day of my retirement. My confidence in both of my successors has been so entire that it assured me all was going on for the best under their care. I am sorry to see our expenses greater than our income. Debt and revolution are inseparable as cause and effect. It is the point of peculiar sensibility in our people, on which they will not long endure. Parties will be arranged on the principle of reformation, and there can be no doubt which will be the strongest. It would do some good if it could obliterate the geographical division which threatened and still threatens our separation. This last is the most fatal of all divisions. It has ever been my creed that the continuance of our Union depends entirely on Pennsylvania and Virginia. If they hold together nothing North or South will fly off.

I firmly believe all the Governments of Europe will become representative. The very troops sent to quell the spirit of reform at Naples will catch the fever, and carry it back to their own country. We owe to all mankind the sacrifice of those morbid passions which would break our Confederacy, the only anchor to which the hopes of the world are moored.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIA.

Important Speech of Victor Emanuel to the Neapolitan Delegation.

He Proposes to be Ready for Austria in the Spring.

Garibaldi's British Legion Under Fire.

The Conference at Warsaw.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 27th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 28th of October, arrived here last night at midnight. A brief summary of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race, and published yesterday.

The *Glasgow* reached Queenstown, and the *Arago* Southampton, on the morning of the 30th of October.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Southampton on the night of the 26th.

The Liverpool papers of the 27th report the arrival of the *Canada* at Queenstown, but she had not been heard of when the *Persia* left Liverpool.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

We have some few details of the voting on the annexation question. In the City of Naples 154,000 votes were cast for annexation. At Palermo there were 36,232 votes in favor of annexation to 20 against.

It is stated that the English Admiral, MUNDY, had left Naples for Gaeta, not to break the blockade, but to protect the flight of the King.

Signor FARINI having been appointed Extraordinary Royal Commissioner at Naples, had been replaced in his post of Minister of Interior by Signor MINGHELLI; and Signor MONTEGRENOLO had been appointed Commissioner of Sicily.

The King of Sardinia, in his reply to the Neapolitan deputation, is reported to have said: "Austria continues to threaten me. Not long since I received a note from her, through the Emperor of the French, which was full of passion. Austria is preparing for next Spring; but then, with your assistance, I shall have 400,000 men in arms. I shall perform my duty as king and soldier. Let us all do our duty as Italians. The Pope himself now writes to me with kindness. The Powers of Europe are displeased, but none of them, except Austria, threaten. I am satisfied with GARIBALDI. He may be a little capricious, but Italy has no nobler spirit or son. I have several times offered him artillery, but he has refused it. He flattered himself that he could take Capua by a bayonet charge."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that on the 19th the British Legion were under fire for the first time. The Royalists came out in strong force, and the English were opposed to them, and drove them before them within the walls of Capua. Eight of the Legion were killed, and 30 wounded.

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The British Legion is immediately attached to GARIBALDI. GARIBALDI reviewed the men. In the name of Italy he thanked England, in the person of her volunteers, for the great sacrifices she made in men, arms and money to uphold the cause of national independence, and concluded by saying it was the proudest moment of his life that he had under his command, and for his support, a legion of the free children of England."

The entire French force in the Roman States does not yet much exceed 19,000 men.

Official documents show that the statement of the bombardment of ANCONA having been carried on after a flag of truce had been held out, is a complete hallucination.

It was reported that efforts had been made to induce LAMORICIERE to accept the post of Papal Minister of War, but he declined.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, in which the Russian Minister to Turin is ordered forthwith to demand his passports and quit Turin with all the *personnelle* of the Legation, is published. In it Prince GORTSCHAKOFF assumes a high tone towards Sardinia, and denounces her actions.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.

A Warsaw telegram, of the 25th, announces that on that day the three Princes and their Ministers held a conference of an hour's duration.

Nothing is said as to the result of the proceedings, beyond a questionable statement in the Paris *Opinion Nationale* that the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Paris received a telegram on the 24th, to the following effect, 'At Warsaw everything goes well. The principle of a European Congress has been adopted. Communicate this in proper quarters."

The Royal party, on the 26th, were to have left Warsaw for Skernewicz on a hunting excursion, but the illness of the Dowager-Empress of Russia caused a change in the arrangements, and the members of the party would leave for their respective homes on the 26th.

The Paris *Pays* and *Patrie* deny the report in the *Opinion Nationale* relative to the Conferences.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord PALMERSTON was on a visit to Yorkshire, presiding at sundry educational and other meetings. His speeches were devoid of political allusions. The Yorkshiremen were very enthusiastic in their reception of the Premier.

The supplementary Convention to the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty is published in full. The new tariff includes ships, metals and mechanical instruments of every description.

The trial in the mysterious murder of a wealthy old lady at Stepney, London, had resulted in the conviction of MULLINS, the man who came forward as an informer, and charged an innocent man with the commission of the deed. Sentence of death had been passed upon MULLINS.

FRANCE.

An Imperial decree had been issued raising the price of tobacco in France 25 per cent. This measure caused great dissatisfaction in the lower classes.

The Emperor had held a Military Council at St. Cloud, at which all the Marshals of France, with the exception of BOSQUET, who is unwell, were in attendance. It is said that the Emperor wished to consult them on a new plan he had suggested for the formation of an army of reserve.

The Army of Lyons was about to be reinforced.

Considerable sensation had been caused in Paris by the publication of an article in the *Opinion Nationale*, in which it is asserted that the meeting of the Sovereigns at Warsaw is nothing else but a conspiracy against France, and that England has acted the part of a "go-between" in this reconstruction of the Holy Alliance. The article affirms that Austria, assured of a certain amount of support from Russia and Prussia, will no longer pause, but will endeavor to occupy Modena, Florence and Bologna, and then call for a European Congress to reëstablish her in Italy. The *Opinion Nationale* denounces the scheme, and calls on the Emperor NAPOLEON to defeat it, by recognizing VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Italy, and espousing his cause.

The recent article in the *Constitutionnel* on the Emperor's Italian policy, also continued to attract attention, its inspiration being attributed to the Emperor.

The *Opinion Nationale*, of the 26th, states, under reserve, that Austria had proposed to enter upon negotiations with France in order to bring about a pacific solution of the Italian question, and that in the event of the negotiations being unsuccessful Austria will resort to arms with the contenance of the Sovereigns, her allies.

Baron HUBNER had a private audience of the Emperor on the 25th.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes closed on the 26th at 68.80.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria was expected to reach Vienna from Warsaw on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, and the authorities at Vienna were preparing to give him a solemn reception.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary had received orders to commence preparations for the coronation of FRANCIS JOSEPH as King of Hungary—the event being fixed for next Spring.

Slight disturbances took place at Pesth on the evening of the proposed illumination of that city.

Rumors were afloat of a commercial treaty between Austria and England—but there is nothing to authenticate them.

It is asserted that the warlike preparations of Aus-

tria on the line of the [illegible] were becoming more and more menacing.

SPAIN.

Spain having protested against the entry of the Sardinians into Roman and Neapolitan territory, her Ambassador had received orders to quit Turin. The *Chargé d'Affaires* would remain to conduct the business of the Legation.

TURKEY.

Prince Couza had quitted Constantinople without anything important having been done during his visit.

Ali Pasha had been named Minister of Foreign Affairs. The withdrawal of Riza Pasha from the Ministry was expected.

The British Government had proposed to the Porte an amendment of the Commercial treaty of 1838.

The Egyptian Government had resolved to extend the railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea to within a short steaming distance of Aden, thereby shortening the overland journey by five days, and avoiding the danger of Red Sea navigation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the Sept. 11. The news is unimportant. Prince Alfred had not returned to Cape Town from the frontier.

The Kaffir Chief Sandili was said to have agreed to go to England on the express recommendation of Sir Geo. Grey.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had shown more firmness, and a slight advance had been established in Consols. On the 20th, however, the market was again dull, and the advance was lost. Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for both money and account.

At the weekly Court of the Bank of England no alteration was made in the rate of discount. The absence of gold arrivals from Australia, however, was leading to additional withdrawals of gold from the Bank.

The *Red Jacket*, from Melbourne with £152,000, had passed Queenstown, *en route* for Liverpool.

The Discount Market was quiet at unchanged rates.

The Bank returns show an decrease in bullion of £149,860.

Messrs. Robert Davies & Co., Bankers, Shoreditch, London, had failed. Liabilities about £140,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "There has been much activity in the market for American Securities during the past week. The chief demand has been for the Six ₱ Cent. Bonds of the State of Virginia, one of the best and cheapest of the American investments. Pennsylvania State Bonds have also been in request, whilst some large sales have been made of the registered stock. Some considerable sales have also been made of the Ohio State Six ₱ cent. stock, redeemable 1860, the holders generally preferring to avoid the risk and other contingencies connected with the transmission of their stock to New-York to realize it in London."

United States 6 per cent. bonds, 1868	98	@100
Ditto. 5 per cent. bonds, 1874	94	@ 94½
Kentucky 6 per cent. bonds, 1868-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 per cent. State bonds	93	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 per cent. bonds	100	@102
Mississippi 5 per cent. Union Bank bonds	12	@ 14
Pennsylvania 5 per cent	85	@ 87
Do. 6 per cent. bonds, 1877	88	@ 89
South Carolina 5 per cent. bonds, 1865	86	@ 88
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds, divers	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds, 1886	83½	@ 84
Ditto. 5 per cent bonds, 1886	81	@ 83
Illinois Central 7 per cent., 1875	87	@ 89
Ditto. 6 per cent., 1875	87	@ 89
Ditto. 7 per cent. freelands	—	@ —
Do. shares ds.	22	@ 20
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	92	@ 93
Do. Shares	60	@ 62
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not Convert. 1883	88	@ 90
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Convertible, 1864	94	@ 95
Do. Shares	81	@ 83
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mort., 1867	93	@ 95
Do. 2d M., 1859	89	@ 91
Do. 3d M., 1883 ex.	82	@ 84
Do. Shares	39	@ 40
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1865	100	@102
Do. 2d M., 1872	100	@101
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st M., 1880	90	@ 91

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Reception of the News of the Pennsylvania Election—Political Excitement—Intelligence from the Whaling Fleet.

St. Joseph, Monday, Nov. 5.

The Pony Express arrived here this morning, with news to and including the 24th October.

The Pony Express, bringing the result of the Pennsylvania election, arrived at San Francisco on the 22d. The news was received by telegraph on the 21st. It produced a marked sensation in political circles, rendering the Republicans exceedingly jubilant, while the friends of the other candidates despair. The Republicans are now putting forth great efforts to carry the State. A bet was made yesterday of $2,000 to $3,000 that Lincoln would carry California, and another of $3,000 against $3,000, that Lincoln will get more votes than Breckinridge.

Senator Baker, from Oregon, has been greeted with immense crowds since entering upon campaign duty in this State.

A new canvass of the probable condition of the next Legislature elicits the fact that seventeen Senators hold over from last year, and will be members of the next Senate. Of these, eleven support Douglas, four Breckinridge, and two Lincoln. It is thought impossible for Senator Gwin to secure enough new members to the Legislature, under these circumstances, to gain even a reasonable chance of reëlection.

Lieut. Col. B. L. Beale, of the First Dragoons, U. S. A., has arrived in San Francisco, and has assumed command of the California Division, in place of Gen. Clark, deceased.

There was quite an extensive fire in the village of Oakland, on the opposite side of the Bay from San Francisco, last evening, destroying an entire square of wooden buildings. The loss is heavy, but its amount has not been ascertained.

An effort was making at Los Angeles to push forward the telegraph on the Butterfield route, from that place to the Colorado, one party having subscribed $10,000 for the purpose. This was before news was received of the intention of the Eastern companies to build their lines to California by the Central or Salt Lake route.

Accounts from Washoe state that a tunnel eleven hundred feet long had been completed, striking the Comstock lead two hundred feet below the surface, at which depth the ore yields $1,200 per ton. This is an important test of the extent of the lead, and holders of shares in the Upper Mexican Central and other claims on that lead are much elated.

Dates from the Oregon State Capital are to the 15th inst. The Legislature had decided to adjourn for the purpose of holding a special session next January, at which time the Code Commissioners to be appointed this session are expected to report. The bill providing for the election of a Representative to Congress, and rendering nugatory the recent Congressional election, was returned from the Senate with amendments to the House, which refused to concur in two amendments and agreed to one. It seems doubtful about passing, so as to accomplish the object intended.

The news from the Ochotsk sea by the whale ship *General Williams* comes down to the 23d of September. This ship cruised in that sea the past season and found much ice, very heavy, and which did not leave the Bays until the middle of August. Reports found the whales plenty while the ice lasted but very few after that; had much bad weather. The ships generally had done very poorly.

June 10, the ships *George* and *Mary Eldridge*, of New-London, were stove in the ice. All hands were saved, but they lost everything they had. At the time they had 800 bbls. coast oil.

The ship *David Drew*, of New-Bedford, got ashore on Rocky Point or North-western Harbor, in July, but got off leaking, and went to Port Dyan and repaired. She left about the middle of August for the Islands, leaking.

Most of the ships had left the Bays and gone North.

The whaling report per the *General Williams*, is as follows:

August 10, *Thomas*, Nice, 1 whale; *Holly*, of New-Bedford, 4 whales; *Florida*, Williams, of New-Bedford, 400 bbls. and 12 whales; *Alice Frazier*, Walker, of New-Bedford, clean; Sept. 1, *Chandler Price*, Holcomb, of New-Bedford, 1 whale; *James Smith*, of New-Bedford, 2 whales; *Ohio*, Barrett, of New-Bedford, 700 bbls.; *C. L. Richmond*, Hathaway, of New-Bedford, clean; 12th, *New-England*, Hemstead, of New-London, 400 bbls.; *Delaware*, Kenworthy, of New-London, 400 bbls.; *Oregon*, Tobey, of Fair Haven, 100 bbls.; 15th, *Robert Morrison*, Tolton, of New-Bedford, 110 bbls. sperm, 450 bbls. whale; *Marsmoth*, Ormsby, of Cold Spring, 8 whales; *Alice*, Beebe, of Cold Springs, 250 bbls.; *Oliver Crocker*, Cochran, of New-Bedford, 500 bbls.; *American*, Pease, of Edgarton 300 bbls.; *Europa*, Manter, of Edgartown, 150 bbls.; *L. Starbuck*, Jernagan, of New-Bedford, 6 whales. The *Starbuck* lost her third officer and a boats' crew from her, in taking a whale, and while lying by, it came on to blow, and it is supposed they left the whale and endeavored to reach the shore and were capsized, as the boat had been found bottom up.

Sept. 18, *Florence* and tender, *Spencer*, of Honolulu, 1,000 bbls.; 16th, *J. P. West*, Tinker, 300 bbls.; Sept. 16, at Port Organ, *Massachusetts*, Handy, of Nantucket, 600 bbls.; *George Howland*, Pomeroy, of New-Bedford, 900 bbls.; *Montreal*, Soule, of New-Bedford, five whales; *Samuel*, Allen, of New-Bedford, 1,[illegible] bbls.; 16th, lat. [illegible], long. [illegible], spoke to *L. J. Caster*, [illegible], of New-Bedford, three whales; 20th, off [illegible] Islands, spoke *Ontario*, Foster, New-Bedford, 220 bbls. Capt. Foster reports Sept. 16th, *Rebecca Sims*, Hamm, of New-Bedford, 1,[illegible] bbls.; *Pacific*, Howland, of New-Bedford, 145 bbls.—3,300 bbls. all told; *Camilla*, Prentiss, of New-Bedford, 900 bbls. *Carolina*, Harding, (New-Bedford,) 600 bbls.; *Rapid*, Drew, (New-Bedford,) 300 bbls.; 1st, *Martha*, Winchester, (Fairhaven,) 500 bbls.; *Roman*, Dehart, (New-Bedford,) three whales; *Junior*, Roclen, (New-Bedford,) one whale; Aug. 20, *Marengo*, Wild, (New-Bedford,) 1,000 bbls., all told; Sept. 1, *Majestic*, Chester, (New-Bedford,) two whales; Aug. 1, *Nile*, Desten, (New-London,) clean; Sept. 1, *Callao*, Fuller, 550 bbls.; Sept. 21, spoke *Helen*, Nye, (New-Bedford,) wanting 150 bbls. to fill. Capt. Nye reports, July 1, *E. T. Mason*, Smith, (New-Bedford,) 180 bbls., bound to N. E. Gulf; Sept. 1, *Phœnix*, Hempstead, (New-London,) two whales; *Bosling Gipsy*, Wanton, (New-Bedford,) twenty whales; July 25, *South Boston*, Randolph, (Fairhaven,) 20 bbls.

The following ships are heard from: Sept. 1, *Josephine*, Chapman, (New-Bedford,) two whales; *Ben Rush* and *Tender*, Fish, (Honolulu,) 1,500 bbls.; *Helman*, Little, (New-Bedford,) two whales; *Philip 1st*, Hempstead, (New-London,) one whale. Sept. 5, *Isaac Holland*, Long, (New-Bedford,) four whales; 8th, *Drowe*, Cole, (Warren,) 450 bbls.; *Congress*, Strongbury, (New-Bedford,) eight whales; *Hibernia*, Edward, (New-Bedford,) 900 bbls.; *Erie*, Jernigan, (Fair Haven,) five whales; *Harvest*, Cherry, (Fair Haven,) four whales; *Martha*, Cornett, (New-Bedford) 300 bbls.; *Washington*, Parrington, (New-Bedford,) five whales; *Coral*, Lawson, (New-Bedford,) 350 bbls.; *Fabin*, Smith, (New-Bedford,) five whales; *Montezuma*, Homar, (New-London,) 800 bbls.; *Vesper*, Bailey, (New-London,) six whales, *Jason*, of Havre, Hache, (French,) five whales. Sept. 15, *Gratitude*, Dover, (New-Bedford,) 500 bbls.; *Gideon Howland*, Williams, (New-Bedford,) 150 sperm and 450 whale; *Favorite*, Smith, (New-Bedford,) clean; *Active*, Phillips, (New-London,) 400 bbls.; *Planet*, Dalman, (Bremen,) seven whales; *Oscar*, Linders, (Mattapoissett,) seven whales; 15th, *Harvest*, Manchester, (New-Bedford,) 350 bbls.; *Harrison*, Dennis, (New-Bedford,) two whales; *C. W. Morgan*, Hamilton, (New-Bedford,) 450 bbls.; *Emily Morgan*, Whitesides, (New-Bedford,) 250 bbls.; *Rosseau*, Green, (New-Bedford,) two whales; brig *Couset*, Wilhelm, (Bremen,) five whales.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Arrived at San Francisco 21st, steamer *Moses Taylor*. from New-York; bark *Tinske*, Manilla: 22d, whaling bark *Gen. Williams*, 31 days from Ochotsk Sea, with 1,200 bbls. oil and 1,600 lbs. bone. 24th, steamer *Washington*, from Panama, with the passengers and mails, leaving New-York 21st Sept. Sailed 24th, ship *E. F. Willetts*, New-York.

Trade presents few features of interest to report. In imports there is a limited business doing, with few changes worthy of mention. The demand for Candles has been more active, and rates are a trifle improved; sales 2,600 boxes Adamantine, at 23c.@23½c., according to brand. Rio Coffee moves steady, with sales of 700 bags, at 15½c.; Java firm. Coal—Sale of 700 tons Anthracite, yard, at $19, to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Extra brands of Isthmus Butter sold at 29c.@29½c. until the arrival of the *Washington* this morning with 2,272 firkins choice, at 27½c. Lard dull. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Sales 59 hhds. J. X. L. old, in lots, at 14c. Hams inactive; crushed held for 15c., without buyers. Spirits—foreign brands inactive. Gin dull; domestics drooping at last quotations. Wines—1,000 casks Claret to be sold at auction to-morrow. Light business is doing in Grain and Breadstuffs for export. Extra Wheat is unchanged at $1 50; but common grades are lower. The *E. W. Willets*, for New-York, carried 3,013 sacks of Wheat, 8,779 Hides, 1,565 bales of Wool, and about 20 packages of Washoe Silver Ore. The *Panama*, for Liverpool, has 26,000 quarter sacks of Flour and 8,000 sacks Wheat. The Hamburg bark *Tuisco* has been taken up for England.

Great Fire at Hoosick Falls.

Troy, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The mowing machine factory of Walter A. Wood, at Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, was destroyed by fire last night, with other buildings. Loss $200,000, partially insured. The establishment employed 323 hands. The fire was the act of an incendiary, and burned very fiercely, there being no engine in the village. Mr. Wood will rebuild the works at once. The light of the fire was seen in this city, and also at Whitehall, fifty miles distant.

Fire in Natick, Mass.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

A fire in Natick, Mass., this morning destroyed the shoe factory of Samuel Walcott & Co., and Crosby & Nichols, and also the store of Wm. H. Wright with most of their contents. The post-office was in one of the buildings. Loss $50,000, mostly insured.

Counterfeits.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Peterson's *Detector* cautions the public to refuse Fives on the Western Bank of Philadelphia Over $5,000 in spurious bills have been recovered. The notes are well engrossed, and good imitations of the genuine.

The Anglo-Saxon at Father Point.

Father Point, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool 25th, *via* Queenstown 26th ult., passed this point this morning, bound to Quebec. News anticipated.

Rumored Loss of the United States Steam Gunboat Seminole.

Yesterday forenoon the most painful excitement prevailed in the Naval circles of this City, owing to the fact that a letter from Brazil in the New-York Times, confirmed by two private communications, announced the intelligence that a burning propeller, supposed to be the United States steam gunboat *Seminole*, was seen off Pernambuco, Brazil. The *Seminole* left Norfolk to join our Brazil Squadron on the 14th of July last, or thereabouts, and was consequently over two months out on the 25th of September, at which date she had not reached Rio. The probability that the rumor of her loss is a cruel hoax has been altogether overruled. In view of the recent letters from the ship, which declared her to be a complete failure, we subjoin an extract from a communication received from her a few days ago. The writer, dating from Maranham, Sept. 18, speaks thus:

"We arrived at this place on the 8th of the present month, and have been here ever since. It was our intention, when leaving the States, to put into Barbados for coal, but owing to the decrepid condition of this miserable craft, we did not touch at that place, but put into Cayone, it being in the latitude in which we were at the time of changing our course, the most convenient. This vessel has been acknowledged by all hands on board to be a failure. The condensers, which were tried as an experiment in the distillation of water, were always getting out of order, and were found not to meet the requirements of the ship, and consequently, we were some days compelled to subsist on a small allowance of water barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. She leaks so badly and rolls so heavily, that all the bread on board has been spoiled, condemned, and pitched into the sea.

The *Seminole* was one of the seven new steam-gunboats built in accordance with a late act of Congress. She was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Porter, whose desire to get her up as cheaply as possible may have been a chief cause of her failure. She ranked with the *Pawnee*, *Narragansett*, *Wyoming*, *Dacotah*, and *Iroquois*, the first gunboats ever registered in the Navy of the United States. The *Seminole* was launched at Pensacola, on the 23d of June, 1859, Miss Martha Porter christening her. She was subsequently sent to Norfolk to receive her machinery, and sailed from that port for Rio as stated. Her passage down the harbor resulted satisfactorily, no less than nine knots an hour having been got out of her with an ordinary force of steam. The steering-wheel of the old corvette *Austin*, the last remnant of the Texan navy, which was broken up some years ago in Florida, was transferred to the *Seminole*. The dimensions of the latter were as follows: Length over all, 219 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 31 feet; tonnage, 801 tons. She was very strongly built, and could carry into ten feet of water a gun weighing 25,000 pounds. Her machinery was constructed at the Morgon Iron Works in this City, and consisted of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders 50 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. She had a ten-bladed true screw brass propeller, 9 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 17 feet pitch. The total weight of the machinery was 301 tons, and the consumption of coal about 22 tons per day.

As several rumors relative to the loss of men-of-war have turned out to be mere fabrications, it is quite probable that this one may be of the same class. It should be borne in mind that the passage from Maranham to Rio is seldom made by national ships in less than ten days; and that the *Seminole* was coaling at the former place on the 18th ult. The *Congress*, *Savannah*, *Niagara* and *Pawnee* were all reported lost when they were perfectly safe at anchor, and we believe that the *Seminole* is by this time secure in Rio, notwithstanding the painful coincidents that the unfortunate rumor brings to the surface. Annexed is a list of the *Seminole's* officers: Commander, G. A. Prentiss; Lieutenants, J. C. Howell, P. Carter, W. P. A. Campbell; Paymaster, Miles H. Moriss; Asst. Surgeon, George Peck; Chief Engineer, N. P. Patterson; First Assistant, J. B. Kimball; other Assistants, N. P. Littig, R. L. Harris, W. C. Starr and J. T. Kelleher; Master, C. J. Norton; Midshipmen, A. D. Wharton, A. A. McNair, W. H. Barton and E. Walker; Commander's Clerk, W. F. Fogan; Purser's Clerk, T. Dennison; Carpenter, Luther Martin; Gunner, Thomas Robinson.

EXPLOSION OF THE H. R. W. HILL.

Thirty-five or Forty Lives Lost—Fifteen to Twenty Wounded.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 2.

The steamer *Wm. M. Levy*, Capt. Puckett, hence for Alexandria, when opposite College Point, was hailed by the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, on Wednesday night, at about 12 o'clock. The *Levy* ran alongside and ascertained that the *Hill* was in distress, having exploded the third boiler from the larboard side.

The *Levy* returned last evening, having in tow the *Hill*, when she landed her at the foot of Girod-street.

At the time of the explosion there was a head of steam on varying from 120 to 125 pounds to the square inch, the usual power, but owing to the fact that below Australia Landing the boat had run over a stump, knocking a hole in her hull, and no doubt thereby affecting the boilers, this explosion may be conjectured. The engineer, however, told us that the boiler-head is made of cast-iron, and bears the mark of an old crack on the rim, where it was severed from the main boiler.

The explosion is of a curious character. The boiler-head is driven out only from the upper part, and doubled over in its centre, having the appearance of a circular book-cover half closed. When the explosion took place this boiler-head was only partly bent over, consequently the steam and water escaped upwards in great force, and broke the floor of the saloon, and damaged some of the state-rooms. As the steam and water gained egress, the pressure against the boiler-head caused it to fall over, as already described, and then the steam and water took a horizontal course, dashing in the greatest fury aft over the cotton bales, where some forty-five persons, deck passengers and all hands, all Irishmen, were sleeping.

From Mr. Johnson, a passenger, we learn that on Wednesday night, at 11½ o'clock, the after-head of the boiler above described blew out, passing, with its contents, (steam and water,) entirely through the engine-rooms, killing the second engineer and the striker, both of whom were on watch, and also killing some thirty or forty deck-hands and passengers, also badly wounding fifty or sixty more.

None of the cabin passengers were injured except Mr. Lohman, he having his right hand slightly wounded.

The officers all escaped without injury.

The barber, G. W. Scurry, of Nashville, and Chas. Hagger, of Nashville, jumped overboard and were drowned.

Mr. Gidden Marks, of New-Albany, was instantly killed. Henry Foster, of Memphis, was considerably scalded, but not dangerously.

A young boy, name unknown, who had jumped overboard, succeeded in gaining the shore.

Mayor Monroe quickly, together with Lieut. Jacquess and a body of police, were in attendance at the *Hill* last evening, in removing the wounded to the Hospital, and also rendering all aid to those whose precarious situation required immediate attention.

Nine wounded men were sent to the Charity Hospital, three to Dr. Stone's Infirmary, and two are still on board the *Hill*, badly scalded.

It was a melancholy spectacle, to behold the whole cabin of the *Hill* strewn with the wounded, dead and dying, and every person on board endeavoring to do his utmost to relieve the suffering of the unfortunate.

Not a female was hurt on board.

The dead bodies make an exhibition beyond description. Each body was stripped, placed on a pallet, and laid out on the saloon deck and covered with sheets.

Some of the bodies were entirely skinned, and present a horrible sight, like highly colored Indians. Others are stripped of skin in various parts, presenting a fearful appearance.

Last night we visited the Charity Hospital, and found that one of the sufferers had breathed his last, dying in excessive agony.

The others in the Hospital, some of whose names are ascertained to be John Maily, Patrick Parle, John Hacket, are doing as well as it is possible under their painful condition, still, one of them may not live during the night.

The damage to the *Hill* is trifling compared with the loss of life, and beyond the boiler and the small destruction to the saloon floor, she is scarcely injured.

Among the dead and wounded are Gideon Meek, striker, (on watch,) killed; Jas. Henning, second engineer, (do.,) badly scalded; Charley Huggins, negro Porter, missing; George Curry, second steward, (negro,) missing; Thomas Sharkey, fireman, scalded; Owen McGinnis, fireman, scalded; Wm. Revel, fireman, scalded; Pat Delany, fireman, dead; John Cauldin, fireman, dead; Pat Parel, fireman, scalded; John Hackett, fireman, scalded; John O'Neil, fireman, dead; John Quigley, fireman, scalded; Red. Oherin, fireman, dead; Pat Dougherty, fireman, scalded; Antony Coyne, fireman, dead: John Kesler, fireman, dead; Adam Lipsey, fireman, dead; Pat Connelly, fireman, dead; Edward Keely, fireman, dead; Pat Honeberg, fireman, dead; Robert Dismonds, fireman, dead; Henry Hagen, fireman, scalded; Mike Wright, fireman, scalded; Pat Keron, fireman, scalded; Jas. Black, fireman, scalded; Stephen Gray, fireman, scalded, Owen McCann, fireman, dead; Peter Halspen, fireman, dead; Pat Coyne, fireman, dead; De Witt Welsch, fireman, scalded; Barney Caulin, fireman, dead; Pat Higgins, fireman, dead; Chris. Toole, fireman, dead; Jno. Brown, fireman, scalded; Pat O'Brien, fireman, dead; —— Brady, deck sweep, scalded; Henry Foster, barber, slightly scalded.

PERSONAL.

—Inness has recently completed a landscape entitled "A Thundergust"—and while it is in many respects but a reproduction of some of his earlier works, it possesses many points of superior excellence. The vast extent of absolute perspective cannot fail to impress one—the heavy foregoing shadow of the dense and brooding cloud—the majestic bending of the grand old oaks—the graceful yielding of the lesser vegetation—the scampering homeward of the life-like sheep, and the perturbed and troubled appearance of the human figures, are elements with which the artist has succeeded in painting a wonderfully fine picture, and one which will add to his deservedly high reputation.

—Rev. J. D. Torry, a minister of long-standing in the Oneida M. E. Conference, has brought disgrace upon himself and discredit upon his denomination. Charges made against him that he had used the church where he officiated as a place of assignation, have been so far verified that he has been suspended from all ministerial functions until the next session of the Conference, which will be held in Utica in the Spring.

—The London *American* announces that Messrs. Howes & Cushing's great circus, which has been on exhibition for some time in England, will be sold on the 17th inst. Mr. Howes, who retires upon a large fortune acquired from his profession, purposes buying a large estate upon the Rhine, upon which is a baronial castle, the title accompanying the estate, will give our great American circus proprietor the title of Baron Howes.

—The Legislatures of various States in Northern Mexico have granted to General Trias the exclusive privilege of building a Railroad from El Paso to Guaymas. Gen. Trias is a millionaire, and probably the most popular man in Mexico at the present time. He will, very likely, be the next President of the Republic.

—The Louisville and Charleston papers are filled with the praises and portraits of little Patti, who is going to the South with other birds of song. There can be no doubt but she will be received most enthusiastically.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Capes and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. 25 cents a bottle. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y. Sold by all good druggists.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co. All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

Eynaud—Lawrence.—In this City, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, W. S. Eynaud, of Malta, to Amelia Ann, eldest daughter of Alex. M. Lawrence, of this City.

Cornish—Snedeker.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 5, at the Allen-st. M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, Mr. B. F. Cornish to Miss Elizabeth Snedeker, daughter of the late R. J. Snedeker, all of this City.

DIED.

Neilson.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, in the 60th year of his age, Anthony Bleecker Neilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., without further notice.

Barry.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 5, at No. 107 West 16th-st., Mrs. Bridget Barry, wife of John Barry.

The funeral will take place immediately after 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, 7th inst. Mass from St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st.

McKinley.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, Robert McKinley, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 97 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Covel.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, John C. Covel, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Green-street M. E. Church, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hogencamp.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, Wilhelmina, daughter of Daniel and Christina Hogencamp, aged 19 years, [illegible] months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 160 West 21st-st., without further invitation.

The remains will be taken on Thursday morning to Rockland County for interment.

Clark.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, of diphtheria, Frank Harrison, only son of Chauncey Clark, Esq., of New-York, aged 8 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 43 East 23d-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Mauran.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, Charles Mauran, son of the late O. Mauran, in the 30th year of his age.

Center.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 5, Edward C. Center, in his 52d year.

Connell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, Eliza Jane Connell, aged 16 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 85 Adelphi-st., on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Wright.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, Maggie E., daughter of Chas. H. and Amelia Wright, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, James Johnson, No. 208 High-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Leavitt.—In Fort Wayne, Ind., on Monday, Nov. 4, Sheldon C. Leavitt, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 81 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Welling.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, Samuel Welling, aged 76.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, 8th inst., at 11½ o'clock.

Clark.—On Monday, Nov. 5, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Hannah Clark, widow of Capt. Wm. J. Clark, aged 62 years and 6 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Jaffray.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, at Betchworth House, Surrey, in the 39th year of her age, Caroline Eliza, wife of John Richmond Jaffray, Esq., of No. 26 Eaton-square, London, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Woodruff, R. N.

Munkittrick.—At sea, on board steamship *Edinburgh*, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, Augusta, wife of Richard Munkittrick, and youngest daughter of Geo. C. Thorburn, of Newark, N. J., aged 29 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the Times of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, except exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

New-Orleans, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

Lee, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

Can any man who values his own life or that of his employes, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely safe motor, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

Oct. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

New-Haven, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT NO. 164 DUANE-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 529, Nov. 6, 1860.

70, 8, 74, 69, 18, 60, 25, 72, 27, 34, 16, 23, 35.

Class No. 530, Nov. 6, 1860.

20, 25, 60, 31, 42, 56, 28, 9, 62, 50, 45, 65, 19.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 6, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FANCY HATS FOR MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS, AT KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st. TRADE SUPPLIED.

RICH CARPETING. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st. FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETTS. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c. Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard. Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

ADVERTISING AGENCY FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES. No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building. JOHN HOOPER & CO. N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES. Reference—Messrs. Raymond, Wesley Co., publishers of this paper.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season never fails to cure all diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

STODART PIANOS. GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO. The best manufactured. Warerooms. No. 508 Broadway.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York. SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. For ulcerous, eruptive diseases, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the one thing needful. It revolutionizes the condition of the blood, expelling every element that tends to decomposition and putridity, and equalizes the circulation. It restores the impaired constitution. It radically cures sore eyes, and all eating diseases of the face or person. It makes the scrofulous sound, and removes every syphilitic taint from the diseased system. Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. New-York, Oct. 20, 1860. *To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:* Gents: The Institute not having offered any premium on native whisky at the late Fair, the judges who examined and passed upon your Bourbonia reported as follows: "No. 199—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonia)—Possessing an excellent flavor and fine aroma." Very respectfully, THOS. McELRATH, Cor. Secretary American Institute.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash. PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$5	to	$25
Black and fancy Beaver	6	to	20
Black and fancy Pilot	6	to	15
Cassimere. Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½	to	—
COATS.			
Good black cloth Frocks	$5	to	$8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10	to	14
Super black cloth Frocks	15	to	20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½	to	15
PANTS.			
Black, Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2½	to	6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2	to	6
Extra Fancy and Black	—	to	7
VESTS.			
All the new styles of Velvet	$2	to	6
Silks and Satins	1½	to	5
Cloth and Cassimere	1	to	3
SUITS.			
Complete Black Cloth Suits	10	to	30

Cassimere Suits to match, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices. EVANS, 66 and 68 Fulton-st, Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

BALLOU'S FYS. BALLOU'S PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, Patented Nov. 1, 1859. A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT, Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, etc., etc., per dozen. No order made for less than half-a-dozen shirts. BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CHINA AND GLASS. On and after TUESDAY, 23d inst., we shall offer for sale 500 FULL SERVICES OF CHINA AND GLASS, Comprising 258 PIECES AT $75 PER SET.

The China is the very finest quality of White French China, and the Glass is Rich Cut and Engraved Bohemian Glass ware, the whole forming a service fit for the best tables in the country.

We are only enabled to offer the above at this low rate in consequence of having secured them from the manufacturer at a great bargain, for cash, and in fixing the rate we have given our customers the full benefit of the reduction.

Those desirous of securing one of the above sets will please call early, as our stock of them is limited.

Also, on hand the following, which were purchased by Mr. Haughwout in Europe, at low rates.

RICH DECORATED DINNER SETS from $75 upwards. RICH DECORATED TEA SETS from $8 upwards. BRONZES, PARIAN GOODS, &c., &c., &c. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD. THE INDEPENDENT

Is now acknowledged to be not only one of the most successful, but one of the most invaluable Family Newspapers in the country. It circulates throughout the entire North from Maine to Oregon, and is also gradually making its way into the Border Slave States. Its corps of Special Contributors numbers more of the distinguished writers known in American Literature than can be boasted by any other similar publication. Among the contributors are Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; John G. Whittier, *The Quaker Poet*; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, (one of whose sermons, revised by himself, appears in the INDEPENDENT every week;) Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Chapel, in this City, whose writings are instructive to all readers; Horace Greeley, who furnishes a regular weekly article on public affairs; Jas. Russell Lowell, the well-known Poet and Professor; William Page, one of the first American artists, whose contributions on art are of equal weight with Ruskin's; Bayard Taylor, whose interesting sketches and personal reminiscences of distinguished men and women are now appearing every week; Rev. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn; Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., of the New-York Bar; Miss Edna Dean Proctor, editor of *Beecher's Life Thoughts*; Grace Greenwood, the well-known authoress; John Bigelow, of the New-York *Evening Post*; Rev. Robert M. Hatfield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Cheever, now traveling in Europe, and writing letters of his travel; with many other writers whose weekly contributions make the pages of the INDEPENDENT so rich that ten times the money which the paper costs would be a cheap price for it.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, of Florence, Italy, contributes to THE INDEPENDENT her freshest and finest poems.

Foreign correspondents in every quarter of the civilized world contribute letters to its columns, informing its readers of the progress of events in all nations.

The Commercial Department is a recognized standard authority, quoted by the country press far and wide.

Its Editorial staff consists of the following persons, aided by other writers: Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., of New-York; Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Theodore Tilton, Esq.

The INDEPENDENT is now rapidly increasing in circulation every day, and its conductors stand pledged to give it increasing excellence in proportion to its increasing patronage.

The price of subscription is $2 a year when sent by mail out of the City. To subscribers who receive it by carriers in New-York and Brooklyn, the price is $2 50. But the publisher makes the following EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBE.

If any person will send the names of three new subscribers to the INDEPENDENT, accompanied with the money—that is, Six dollars for the three subscribers—will be presented for his trouble with a handsome copy of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, Pictorial Edition, containing 1,500 engraved illustrations. To persons living in the country the Dictionary will be promptly forwarded by express. When it is considered that the price of the Dictionary is of itself $6 50 at the bookstores, it will be seen that three copies of the INDEPENDENT for one year, and a Dictionary besides, and all for only Six Dollars, make about as good an investment for so small a sum of money as the market anywhere affords.

The INDEPENDENT of this week, out on THURSDAY MORNING, will be a splendid number, which will amply repay anybody's perusal.

Please order a specimen copy, which will be sent gratuitously to any address. All letters should be addressed to JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. Organized under special Legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

Testimonials regarding its Medicines have been published from such men as Gov. Westcott, *of Florida*. Rev. N. Bangs, *of the Methodist Church*. Hon. J. R. Briggs, *Supervisor County of New-York*, and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

Previous notices and testimonials have established the fact that THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON is the only reliable cure for those diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of 15 upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with Deranged Monthly Periods—Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—Difficult passing of Urine with heat or smarting—Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Price $1 50 *per bottle* For Six Dollars Five Bottles sent by express, and charges prepaid to end of Express Line from New York. Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Heartburn—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Gripings.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

Address as above.

All of the Graefenberg medicines are sold at No. 2 BOND-ST., and by all druggists.

Dr. BRIDGE will attend to professional calls and receive patients at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New-York, and he is permitted to refer, among others, to Horace Greeley, *of the New-York Tribune*. Prof. A. P. Peabody, *of Harvard University, Mass.* Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., *of New-York.*

STEAM. STEAM. STEAM. Adapted to warming and ventilating private dwellings. BAKER, SMITH & CO., Nos. [illegible] and 182 Centre-st.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own my native land."

OUR ARTISTS HAVE BEEN WELL EMployed this Summer, and we are now [illegible] the most exquisite series of AMERICAN SCENERY ever produced, including THE BEAUTIES OF THE HUDSON. THE GLENS OF THE CATSKILLS. THE HILLS AND DALES OF NEW-ENGLAND. THE PICTURESQUE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL. THE MAJESTY AND BEAUTY OF NIAGARA. GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT WEST. UP AND DOWN THE SHREWSBURY. FOURTH OF JULY IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK. A STROLL IN CENTRAL PARK. INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS IN BROADWAY. (A new series.) THE EXECUTION OF THESE VIEWS IS UNSURPASSED. CATALOGUES sent on receipt of stamp. E. ANTHONY, Stereoscopic Emporium, No. 501 Broadway, Three doors south of St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILL BE READY THIS DAY AT 10 A. M. THE SECOND EDITION FOR NOVEMBER, of the OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE of the UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS. The CIRCULATION OF APPLETON'S GUIDE Is larger than all OTHER WORKS OF THE KIND Combined. THE DEMAND CONSTANTLY INCREASING. There is scarcely a town, village, or city in the whole country but that it reaches. It is the ONLY COMPLETE RAILWAY GUIDE In the United States. It is the only guide which represents the Railways of the country as they should be represented; namely, by not only informing the traveler at what time the trains depart FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES. But it also gives the names of the Stations through which the Railways pass—the distances from station to station, and at the same time informing the traveler the precise moment when THE TRAINS ARE DUE At the numerous stations situated upon the railways. It is the only RAILWAY GUIDE in the world which gives a monthly account of railways and their progress, anecdotes and incidents of travel, &c. There are THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS of railway travelers who would as soon think of starting upon a journey without their carpet-bag, as without a copy of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. There is hardly an INTELLIGENT RAILWAY TRAVELER But that considers it just as necessary to purchase APPLETON'S GUIDE, previous to commencing a journey, as it is to purchase their tickets previous to entering the cars. It is the only RAILWAY GUIDE which contains nearly ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, Representing the principal railways of the country, the stations, distances, connections, &c. In evidence of the truly wonderful popularity of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, and the ENVIABLE POSITION IT OCCUPIES, We would refer to the following, which we select from the many commendations received from every section of the Union. NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Appleton's Railway Guide contains the name and time-table of every railroad in the United States, the length of each road and the fare. This work should be in the hands of every person who travels or desires reliable information in regard to internal improvements in the United States.—*Knoxville Register.*

Appleton' Railway Guide is the most complete and, we believe, the only reliable publication of the kind in the country. It contains time-tables, stations and connections upon all the railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, with nearly one hundred railway maps, delineating the principal routes East, West, North and South, and a great variety of other information.—*Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—We call attention to the above valuable work, and recommend it particularly to travelers. It represents railways not only in operation, but also in course of construction, and is the most correct and reliable Railway Guide in the country.—*Confederation, Montgomery, Ala.*

Appleton's Railway Guide is a publication of great value to the traveler, and commercial and business men generally. There is a vast amount of information contained in its pages, which is especially indispensable to foreigners visiting this country, who would consult a reliable guide for travel.—*Nashville Advocate, Tenn.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—This admirable compilation is increasing s rapidly in circulation, that, in this respect, it promises soon to outrival the English Bradshaw. In the care with which the tables are put together, and in the extent and variety of the information which it conveys, it, however, has no equal.—*New-York Herald.*

Appleton's Illustrated Railway Guide.—Our own experience has induced us to say before, what we now say again, that this is by far the best of all publications of the kind. It is more accurate and more extensive than any of its competitors.—*North American and U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise as to go on our journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining hand-book.—*Boston Journal.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—This is decidedly the best Guide in the world—far ahead of Bradshaw's celebrated English work. It is illustrated by nearly one hundred maps, and contains nearly three hundred pages. It is a work that should be placed in the hands of every man, woman and child in the United States.—*Musical Harp.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—This is a most admirably arranged travelers' guide, and we cordially recommend it to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever published in this or any country.—*American Railway Times.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—This is the most accurate and reliable guide-book published—an invaluable companion for the traveler.—*New-Orleans Commercial.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—The best work ever published, every important road being represented by a map.—*Louisville Journal.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—Those who buy this Guide once, will never afterwards be without it.—*Baltimore American.*

Appleton's Railway Guide.—"We consider that the Publishers have conferred a benefit upon the traveling public by the publication of this work. The name of the firm is a sufficient guarantee that the work of furnishing a reliable Railway Guide will be faithfully continued.

We would recommend that the Railway Companies throughout the United States and the Canadas (who have not yet done so) recognise and support Appleton's Railway Guide as their official organ, and that correct copies of time-tables and advertisements be forwarded to them."

ERASTUS CORNING, President N. Y. Central R. R.
EDGAR THOMPSON, Prest. Penn. Central R. R.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President Hudson River R. R.
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The New-Haven Affray.

DEATH OF YOUNG STAFFORD—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

From the Journal of Monday Morning.

At about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning a party of young men were frolicking at the Temple Saloon, corner of Court and Orange streets, when three others, Nelson A. Baldwin, of Newark, and B. K. Belden, of Brooklyn, medical students, and W. H. McCullough, of Albany, law student, who had been eating and drinking, passed by them on their way out. It is stated that Belden made an insulting allusion to the other party, whereupon one of them, George S. Stafford, a young man of about 23, asked him what he meant, and a conflict ensued in which Stafford said he was struck by a slung-shot. The students went off and Stafford and his friends followed. A fight occurred, after which the students left the others and proceeded up Court-street, but returned again, and another fight took place, in which McCullough was severely beaten, and young Stafford was again struck with a slung-shot and stabbed in the abdomen with a dirk-knife, by Belden as it is supposed. He cried out, "I am stabbed," and was taken into the saloon. Drs. Jewett and Townsend were called, and assisted by Baldwin, one of the medical students, who is supposed to have had no hand in the actual fight, examined and dressed the wound. They found an upward cut in the abdomen, from which the bowels protruded eight or ten inches, but did not discover any cut or rupture of the intestines. He was taken home and every attention paid to him, but he suffered intense pain, and continued to sink through Saturday and Sunday, until 7 P. M., when he expired.

The three students were arrested at once by the police, and taken to the lock-up. As they were going there, McCullough threw something over a fence. A watchman asked him what it was, and he replied it was a stone he had picked up to defend himself with. Afterward a search was made, and it was found to be a slung-shot. A dirk-knife was also taken from him, a bloody knife was picked up where the affray took place. Some of the party on the other side were armed, but made no attempt to use any weapons.

Russell, Majors and Waddell.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The temporary stoppage of Russell, Majors & Waddell, heretofore noticed, was occasioned, as is generally known, by the failure on the part of the Government to forward at the usual season large army supplies for the interior, and for the transportation of which they were contractors. This firm have recently made such payments and so arranged their business as to render everything satisfactory to our bankers and others, and they are again going ahead as usual. We are the more pleased to be able to make this announcement, as the firm has been long and favorably known throughout the West; and all concede their large wealth and general usefulness, (in connection with their various enterprises in opening up and developing the interior, the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, of which their Mr. Russell was the proprietor, and the firm the largest stockholders, as also the *greatest of all enterprises* (the Pony Express,) have contributed more to fix public sentiment and firmly establish the great Central route to the Pacific as practicable for a fast daily mail, than the combined action of all others. Men of such gigantic enterprise should be remembered, and we doubt not an appreciating public will award to this company a valuable mail service during the next Congress.

Enterprise of the New-York Press—The Foreign News.

From the Babylon (L. I.) Democrat.

The general agent of the New-York Associated Press was in our village a few days since for the purpose of locating some carrier pigeons which the Association are about to employ for the purpose of intercepting the in-bound European steamers off Fire Island. The same parties have, for many years past, employed pigeons at Halifax, N. S., and at Sandy Hook, where they have proved of great service, and have, doubtless, contributed in no small degree to the Association's world-wide reputation for successful enterprise in outstripping all their opponents—whether editors, news agents or speculators—in the early reception of the European news. Prompted by their past success, and inspirited, perhaps, somewhat by the expressed determination of a majority of the directors of the American Telegraph Company to strangle the Associated Press, and themselves control all the news of the old world and the new, the Association have, we understand, decided to extend their Pigeon Express to every point along the sea-board, from New-York to Cape Race, where it is possible to have the steamers intercepted. Among the points that are thus to be covered in addition to Halifax, Sandy Hook and Fire Island, are, we understand, Montauk Point, Nantucket, Portland, St. Johns, N. F., and Cape Race. The breed of birds used by the Association is the celebrated Antwerp carrier, which, when properly trained and used, will, we are reliably assured, fly at the rate of one mile per minute, and unerringly, from the point where they are thrown up, to their home. Each bird will carry, when properly adjusted to its legs, matter enough to make a column of our paper, and our readers will be gratified to learn that we have made arrangements by which we shall be able to receive by the Association's birds, all the interesting points of each steamer's news, within a few moments after the steamer arrives (in the day time) in the vicinity of Fire Island. The birds have been located in excellent quarters upon the premises of Mr. S. C. Smith, in our village, and we understand they are soon to be put to work. The news will be sent to New-York from the nearest telegraph station or by a relay of carriers, as circumstances may require.

The Defalcation in Vermont.—Mr. Dean, of Barnard, on Thursday last, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives of Vermont, now in session at Montpelier, touching the defalcation of the late State Treasurer:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be and are hereby directed to ascertain why the taxes due, as appear by the Auditor's report, have not been collected by the late Treasurer, as provided by the statute. Also, to make a full investigation in relation to the affairs of the late Treasurer, connected with his office, and in relation to all moneys deposited with him as Treasurer, and all disbursements made by him; and that said Committee have leave to sit during the session of the House, and have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to employ a clerk, if they deem it necessary.

After debate, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which, with the Treasurer, will investigate it. The correspondent of the Burlington *Times* writes:

"Mr. Bates, the defaulting Treasurer, absconded some time last night from Northfield. He is supposed to have fled to Canada. I am informed by Mr. Page, the efficient State Treasurer, who has been incessantly engaged for the past twenty-four hours in the unpleasant labor of ferreting out this matter, that the defalcation is ascertained to have reached at least $42,000, and there is great fear that this amount may be increased.

The news of the defalcation creates quite a panic in the Legislature and may sensibly affect the passage of the Agricultural Bureau and State House appropriation bills."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well selected Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail. SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

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FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
ALL THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
Now Ready, at
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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

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62½c., 75c., 85c. and $1 per yard.
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Prices very much reduced, to close, if possible, a large stock. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

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PLAIN RICH SILKS!
Fuschia, Magenta, Rose De Neuvo, &c., &c.
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Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
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AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
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They have now ready for exhibition in their
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BANKRUPTS,
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These combined stocks, having been purchased of the assignees at
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BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
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Of desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains.
Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
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BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
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AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON ESTABLISHMENT.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
In consequence of alterations to be made in adding the adjoining building, the entire stock must be closed out.
The store will be closed to-day, to arrange and mark down the prices.
Will open the two stores on
THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
$40,000 worth of Laces, Ribbons, Collars, Sets, Bands, Flowers, Bonnets, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods
SELLING OUT.
Clearing sale of Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 5c. and 6c.
Clearing sale of Rich Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 10c. to 12c.
Clearing sale of Rich Ribbons, half price, 15c. to 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets 18c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 25c.
Clearing sale of Chenille Nets, 37c.
Clearing sale of Head Dresses, 37c.
Clearing sale of Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing sale of Silk and Straw Bonnets.
Clearing sale of Chenille Scarfs, 6c., 8c.
Clearing sale Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing sale Silk Fringes, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing sale Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6, 9c.
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Clearing sale of lined Lisle Gloves, 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale of lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
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At KINZEY'S clearing sale may be found
15,000 pairs of the cheapest Kid Gloves in the City.
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Clearing out 3,500 pairs finer Hosiery very cheap.
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Clearing sale ladies' Worked Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 15c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Clearing sale of Worked Bands, 31c., 50c., 56c.
Clearing sale best Steel Skirts, 13, 20, 30 springs, 50c., 75c., $1.
Clearing sale 3,500 pieces Silk Velvets, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale Woolen Hoods nubias, cheap.
Clearing sale rich French Flowers, half price.
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Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 10c., 12½c., 18c.
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Clearing sale of all our auction goods.
Clearing sale of our entire wholesale stock.
Will open the two stores at 10 o'clock THURSDAY MORNING. During this sale will open at 10 A. M.
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We are now opening our Fall stock of
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Manufactured especially for our best
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Real Welsh, 4-4 to 10-4, for Skirts.
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Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
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Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
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Of the manufacture of
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LACE CURTAINS.
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In Lace Curtains we exhibit by far the largest stock in the City, and at large reduction in prices.
Curtain Materials, new Brocatelles, new Satins, very choice and beautiful patterns, shown the present week for the first time.
Furniture Coverings in all the new materials from the lowest to the highest prices.
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AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid; will be well recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 12 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a young woman with good City references, and willing to work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; the best City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chamberwork and washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Address No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; good City reference of five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant German woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to sew; speaks English and French; has good City reference. Call at No. 214 2d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good reference for both situations. Call at No. 483 6th-av., near 29th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid, and fine washing or waiting. Can give good reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., near 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED—A SITuation, to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in washing; has 4 years' City reference. No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable and well-educated French girl, a situation in a respectable family to take care of children; no objection to go in the country or South. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a first-rate carver; no objections to a private boarding-house or hotel as head cook, City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a steady, middle-aged woman; understands cooking in all its various branches, soups, jellies, pastry, boning fowls, made dishes; a small private family preferred to wages; good City reference. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the rear of the baker's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman of many years' experience in this country as cook; will be found competent of her business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 408 3d-av., in the store under the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Notes or applications addressed to A. W., No. 155 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be punctually attended to. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams, jellies and orange ices; also game, made and side dishes; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived for several years in this City in the most respectable families; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 Amity-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook, in a small private family; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; good City references can be given. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats soups, jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; none need apply but those that live a short distance in the country and willing to pay good wages. Apply at No. 286 Spring-st., rear building.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 Grove-st., corner Waverley-place and 4th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; she fully understands her business; has no objections to assist in the washing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 33d-st., room No. 8; the best City reference given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, with the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 11 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; understands her business. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 304 Mott-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman; can give the best City references, and can be seen at No. 84 West 17th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two sisters; one as an experienced and competent cook; no objection to assist with the washing in a small private family; the other as waitress or chambermaid, or sewing; would assist in the care of children. Have the best of references from their last place where they have lived over six years. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 63 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer and is well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations; one as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do waiting and chamberwork; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD GIRL WANTS A SITuation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; also, by a young woman, as chambermaid and nurse. The best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Call at 66 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 186 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as thorough cook and laundress; wages $6 a month, in a respectable family. Apply at No. 296 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist in washing; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., first floor front.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A steady, industrious middle-aged woman, a situation as general servant in a small private family, or to take care of an invalid. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 201 Avenue A, top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires an engagement as housekeeper in a hotel, institution, or private family; or would take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen; no objection to go out of the City; reference unexceptionable. Address Mrs. W. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City and country references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 38 Pitt-st., first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A VERY RESPECTABLE German girl wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS LADY' MAID, &c.—A LADY DESIRES TO procure a situation for a highly respectable person whom she has known many years, either as lady's maid or housekeeper; she thoroughly understands dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful. Any note sent to No. 16 West 25th-st., will receive immediate attention.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as laundress; has City references from one of the best families in the City, where she has lived for a length of time. Apply or address note to Madame GANVINE, 89 West 24th-st., until suited.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman with three year's City reference, a situation as laundress; will wait on a lady; is quick at the needle; makes shirts and does lady's fine sewing; is willing to travel; wages $9; also, understands cooking in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking and pastry. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged English woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; is willing to make herself useful when time allows. The best of City reference. Can be seen for this week at No. 408 3d-av., in the store under the Post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTed, by a woman of very steady habits; strictly honest and sober; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can also do plain sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 69½ 37th-st. corner of 6th-av., over the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; is a good seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse, that is capable of taking a baby from its birth; the best of City references given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant person; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 399 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing. Inquire at No. 26 East 12th-st., near University-place. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse and plain sewing; best City reference can be given. Call at 136 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork; is a good hairdresser, and has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a competent person as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go South with a kind family; has good City references. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., over the grocery-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference of four years can be given. Call at No. 127 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine; would go out by the day, week or month; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 2.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlishwoman of middle age, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of nursery; testimonials will be given as to her integrity and capability. Call at No. 60 East 28th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, &c.; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two or three days, at No. 349 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL desires a situation as seamstress; has her own sewing-machine, and can do the best embroidery and needlework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a good family. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., first floor, front room; to be seen for this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant female wishes a situation as seamstress, or nursery governess, or to take charge of a child; no objection to the country; reference if required. Apply at No. 62 6th av., near 21st-st., first floor, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as seamstress, or do a little chamberwork; can cut and fit young ladies' and children's dresses and do all kind of family sewing, and also embroidery and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference, if required. Call at No. 230 West 25th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an active young woman as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place; has lived in both positions in the first families in the City, from whom she has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a girl as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room and saloon; reference from her present employers. Call, for two days, at No. 375 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress. Good City reference. Apply at Carson's dye-store, 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, waiters, seamstresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.—About 100 first-class girls ready for situations, can be seen at the select, first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-avenue, near 23d-st. Only nice tidy, capable, obliging girls, with good recommendations allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

WANTED—TO OBTAIN A GOOD PLACE FOR the Winter for a girl 12 years old, trusty, neat and industrious, to take care of a child or do light work in a house. Inquire for two days of her present employer, No. 81 West 26th-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH COOKS chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses and waiters, at the Church, Home and Intelligence office, No. 11 Laight-st., corner St. John's-lane, Canal-st.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks French and English, wishes a situation to travel with a family to Europe. Good City references given. Address T. KEHL, No. 276 West 23d-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman in the country or groom in the City; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can milk cows, &c.; has done so for the past Summer; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young Englishman as coachman in a private gentleman's family; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to the country; satisfactory reference will be given from his late employer. A note addressed to J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man as coachman; has a knowledge of gardening; can produce good reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety; would have no objection to go into the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man of respectability; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Advertiser is a Protestant. None other need apply. Address W. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a single middle-aged man, who is honest and trustworthy; can furnish first-class City reference; understands horses; is civil and obliging, and will be found fully competent. Address M. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a married German now in the country, to take charge of a farm; he understands farming perfectly; is a good gardener and knows the management of horses and cattle in general. Address F. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest; is willing to assist at anything where his labor is required. Address for 2 days, E. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS OFFICE CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTed by a middle-aged man in a coal office, or any other office where an honest, responsible man is required. Can give previous employers as references. Address G. T., Box No. 190, *Times* Office, for three days.

AS MANAGER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as manager in a cotton-mill, spinning medium counts. Address W. S., Post-office, Williams Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GROOM, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—A French girl and her brother are desirous of obtaining situations, in City or country. The girl is a competent seamstress, having served her time to the dressmaking; can teach the French language well. The brother is a good hand over horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, inside or out doors. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a single man; is a most competent groom and a steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; no objections to the care of a cow; is not afraid of work; satisfactory reference given as to character and capabilities. Address G. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A competent man. Can give the best City references. A note addressed to No. 901 Broadway, corner 20th-st. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, as waiter; has good City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address F. R., Tadman & Co.'s drug store, 268 4th-av., corner of 21st st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, steady man, in a private family, as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 University-place, for two days.

AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS WIFE, WHO have the highest testimonials for character, &c., are desirous of engaging with a first-class family either in the City or the country; the man is fully competent to wait on table or to take the charge of a carriage and a pair of horses; the woman is a first-class cook, and can make every description of pastry, &c. Apply until engaged, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 29 Vesey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a large second story room in a private family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, by applying at No. 48 South 5th-st., within three minutes' walk of the ferries, Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; house first-class, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board in a house with modern improvements. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms to let, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel. Possession immediately.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE ROOMS, in second and third stories; one handsome front room on first floor, unfurnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF apartments on the first floor, including parlor, bedchamber and dining-room, to let, with private table. Also, single rooms, or rooms in suite, if desired, with full board. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders; room on the second floor, well furnished with gas and grate preferred, convenient to the cars; best references given. Address, with full particulars, R. S., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, for three days.

WINTER BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A gentleman and his wife only, occupying a large and commodious house, pleasantly located near a depot in Orange, would be glad to accommodate a family with board for the Winter. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL FAMILY, where no other boarders are taken, by a gentleman and wife, who will furnish their own apartments; the west side of the City preferred; terms must not exceed $40 per month. Address RICHMOND, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR FAMILIES returning to the City for the Winter, may find elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, with private table, or board in the family. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 53 East 28th-st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—TO LET, A SUITE OF furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table, in the house recently occupied by Mr. Dubois, No. 80 East 21st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., opposite the Park.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET three or four unfurnished rooms, with or without partial board. House warmed by furnace; in a good location, below 30th-st., near 6th-av. Address B., Madison square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND lady; private family preferred; between 13th and 20th sts., and 2d and 4th avs. Dinner at 6½. Terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 3,160 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—AFTER THIS WEEK—A suite of rooms on the second floor, with bath, gas, &c., to a family or a party of single gentlemen. References required. Apply at 79 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A FEW VERY DEsirable rooms for families, can be at present secured for the Winter, by early application to No. 1 Irving-place corner of 14th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel. Possession immediately.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 162 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM the Fulton Bank on Friday or Saturday last, a black tin box with the names of the subscribers printed on the front in gilt letters. It contained a number of deeds, private papers, bonds and mortgages, &c.; also, five bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad for $1,000 each, numbered as follows: 336, 337, 338, 339, 340. Payment having been stopped the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. By returning the box with contents to the undersigned, the above reward will be paid.
CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—TWO PROMISSORY notes, as follows: Leopold & Schlossman, dated April 15, at 8 months, due Dec. 18, 1860, for $975 41, indorsed by us; payable at American Exchange Bank. H. & E. Liberman, dated Aug. 22, at 6 months, due Feb. 25, 1861, for $298 41; payable corner Charter and Custom-house sts. New-Orleans. All persons are forbidden to receive the same, payment having been stopped.
S. E. HALLE & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY, IN JOHN-STREET, which the owner can have by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to G. F. KISSAM, No. 139 Front-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 60 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND
Them to their customers.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway corner of Duane-st

AT A MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboat *Tammend* on Saturday, Nov. 3, a resolution of thanks was passed to Captains Sherman and Taylor for their skillful and courageous management and careful attention to those on board during the severe gale encountered, and a Committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. J. B. Wilson, R. T. Middleditch, with T. Bell, D. P. Peters and James Petrie, Esqs., were appointed to collect subscriptions for a testimonial to the above named officers. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in New-York papers.
J. B. WILSON, Chairman.
R. T. MIDDLEDITCH, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 30th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor is devoted to gymnastic purposes and dancing, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercise, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., No. 29 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal. Dr. and Mrs. RICHARDS can be seen at No. 270 4th-av., from 2 to 4 o'clock every afternoon till Nov. 7—at which time the Winter Session begins.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELASCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

AT PAINE'S, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP and ARITHMETIC are taught at hours suiting students, independent of classes. Young men or boys, whose diffidence has prevented their progress in ordinary schools receive at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, strictly individual instruction. Ladies' writing lessons $2, 14 lessons. "Col. Paine, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury*.

A NEW CARD.—COMMENCE THIS DAY.—Reduced charges, viz.: writing classes, $5, full course; private lessons, $10, full course; book-keeping, $15 per quarter; arithmetic, $10 per quarter. Cheap writing classes for ladies or gentlemen, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, $2 50 for 10 lessons. Apply all this week, at the new and elegant Academy, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, A NATIVE OF France, born and educated in Paris, teacher of French and music in New-York, wishes to engage as such in a family residing in the City or near it; best of references. Address, for one week, J. W. MITCHELL, Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

EDUCATION AT ANY AGE.—INSTRUCTION at the residences of pupils, in English classics, mathematics or French, (fluently spoken,) by a graduate of Yale College of much experience. Terms reasonable. Address, RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 159 2d-av.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, will give instructions to small children, and will make herself useful in domestic affairs, in a kind family where she will be considered as a member; salary no object; will go from 50 to 80 miles from the City. Address Miss NELLIE CLIFFORD, Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A lady who has good vocal and instrumental attainment, and can instruct three small children in the early branches of an English education. Address B. G. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A LADY QUALIfied to fill the position of governess and housekeeper, capable to take care of children's wardrobe, and superintend their studies. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A MILITARY TEACHER, NOW ENGAGED in teaching the tactics as an exercise, in a large school, desires to form an engagement with another school in the vicinity of New-York City. Address HARDIE, White Plains, N. Y.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a teacher, (male or female). A thorough knowledge of the English branches, music and French preferred. Inquire for one week at No. 175 Forsyth-st.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY COMPEtent to teach the Spanish language. Address Box No. 4,562 Post-office, giving references.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, two good girls, one as chambermaid the other as seamstress; none need apply except those well recommended. Call, for one day, at No. 111 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A CLERK.—COMPETENT CLERK WANTED TO go at once to Port-au-Prince; must be a good bookkeeper and know English and French. Apply in writing, in both languages, to Box No 2,903 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A NEAT, HONest, faithful Protestant woman, to do the general housework in the family of an Episcopal clergyman in Salisbury, Conn. She will have a pleasant home and kind treatment. The family is very small. Apply to No. 79 East 23d-st., between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M.

TO ATTEND ON AN INVALID LADY.—Wanted a Protestant woman, either American or Welsh; she must know something of nursing, also of housekeeping, and must be able to read aloud well. A note, with address, qualifications and references, may be directed to G. L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—CLERK FOR A STEAMER, CLERK for an office, 3 porters, 6 men for steamers, 3 boys for trades, 4 girls to travel, 3 men to drive horses and carts, clerk for a country store, 1 brakesman, 1 hotel porter. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED—To go in the country. Call at the Lovejoy Hotel, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED—TO GO TO THE STATE of Tennessee. Apply to M. Brakely, No. 38 Spruce-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—EITHER AN ACTIVE or special partner is desired, to purchase one-half interest in an established monopoly that pays 75 per cent. profit. The sales are already large; the reputation universal. The partner is required for the purpose of extending the business to a fortune-making extent. Address C. O. D., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, with real name.

PATENT CORK-CUTTING MACHINES AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The machines are all in order for running; the labor-saving is great; the work is well done; an unusual chance for a smart business man with a few thousand dollars. Apply at No. 43 Centre-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEman having established a paying indoor business, and it being more than he can attend to himself, is desirous of obtaining a partner, with $75 or $100. For further particulars address D. D., Box 208 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN REcently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN an engagement to take in washing and ironing, for either private families or gentlemen boarders. Orders will be well attended to. Call all this week at No. 28 East 11th-st., in the rear. Satisfactory reference given from families.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PARISIENNE DESIRE UNE PLACE de femme de chambre, pour coiffeur et coudre auprès d'une dame ou une demoiselle seulement. S'adresser No. 125 Greene-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A STEAM engine, with hoisting apparatus, will be sold low if applied for within a few days. Apply at 266 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, superb carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson reps; black walnut dining room suite in leather, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top etagere, hair mattresses, rosewood cottage chairs, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, dining tables, mahogany tete-à-tetes in hair cloth, rosewood pianos, &c. Also, two superb carved rosewood suites in satin, 14 pieces very elegantly upholstered shell pattern. Turkish easy chairs, solid rosewood suites, splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, carved legs, with solid pearl keys.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture in the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., being in perfect order and the very best description, consisting of every thing to be found in a first-class residence, such as a very superior rosewood piano-forte, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, parlor reception chairs, elegant Turkish easy chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, oil paintings, oak dining-room furniture, china, glass and silver ware, together with a large variety of fine bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, carpets, &c. The whole having cost over $16,000, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers without reserve, in consequence of removal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE and Grounds at Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a two-story house, with stable, ice-house, &c., and about 3 acres of land, at Hastings, on the Hudson river, 20 miles from New-York, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Now occupied by Rollin Sanford, Esq. Cards to view the premises, and full particulars, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—BY ORDER of Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana, on the 10th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following arms, viz.:
122 Rifles, flint lock.
1,365 Rifles, altered to percussion.
Terms cash, in gold, on delivery.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a complete catalogue of various kinds of men's, women's and children's heavy goods, adapted to the season.

40 CASES DUTCH BULBS.—HYACINTHS 6c., Tulips 4c., Crocus ½c., Jonquills 3c, Anemonies 2c., Ranunculus 2c., Narcessus 4c. At the price mentioned, I will forward to all parts of the country the flower roots, and warrant them in prime order. 10 cases for sale. Address P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain, calf and kip double-sole water-proof boots.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—BY ORDER OF CHAS. A. PEABODY, Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell the valuable property No. 48 Spring st., southwest corner of Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22; $5,000 can remain on Bond and mortgage.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 20 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—NO. 5 HANOVER-PLACE—A SNUG two-story and basement cottage, gas and water, in perfect order; location and neighborhood unexceptionable; near to Fulton-av. cars. The above house will be sold under foreclosure, Nov. 9, 1860, at 12 M., at City salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at public auction.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th av. House 3-story and basement, 25x50 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH from 40 to 60 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction, about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two depôts, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 130 Nassau-st., or address the owner, J. P. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the depôt; good improvement, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

YEDO OOLONG.—FIRST INVOICE OF JAPANESE Teas from Yedo, in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular. SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Esq., No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
REDEEMABLE 1st JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, *via* Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. AND No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st., BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office. E. M. GILBERT, President.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election for a Board of Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their Banking House, No. 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next. Poll open from 12 to 2 o'clock. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

CORPORATION BONDS.—$35,000 CITY OF Newark, N. J., bearing interest six per cent. per annum, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New-York, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank. CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President. New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

$500.000 UNITED STATES FIVE PER cent Stock, (late loan.) Coupon Bonds or Inscribed Stock, for sale in sums to suit, by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONington Railroad Co Stock; old and new bought. One share New-York Opera House for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.
An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6.45 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.......................................$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..........9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.........27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, Impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT, the great pile remedy, and is used with great success for burns and scalds; also, felons and inflammatory rheumatism. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner Pearl. Agents wanted for City and country.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Berkley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
c31-law12wW*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—HARMANUS B. DURYEA, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. STANLEY and MARY L. STANLEY, his wife, defendants—Summons—To the Defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 30th day of October, inst., filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 337 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1860. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o31-law6wW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 25, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.
s26-law10wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH, HAMILTON D. WILSON, Executors.
o10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860. ISAAC B. WARD, GEO. B. WARD, Executors.
je26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15 law6mW*

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The splendid steamship MARION, Capt. WHITING, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express are carriers on this line. The express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c. NOTICE.—On and after SATURDAY, Nov. 10, the steamers of this line will leave at 3 o'clock.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 4 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON. Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35; For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state-rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, JR., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 21st November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation. A. MORTON, PERSONS P. ALLEN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.
A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the hair-dressing, cutting, shaving and other business pertaining thereto, under the name of WILLIAMS & CO., and carried on at the corner of Broadway and Dey-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1860. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JEREMIAH HALEY, JR.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.
Capital..........$150,000
Surplus over..........150,000
Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.
☞ All risks taken by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the same rates as the non-participating policies of other Mutual Companies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR sale, belonging to I. M. Singer, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, A PRIVATE stable, in the vicinity of 14th-st. and 9th-av. Address C. W., No. 223 West 14th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL REPEAT HIS Humorous Poem on "BROADWAY,"
At Clinto ll, on THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
Lyceums her cities please note that letters for Mr. De Cordov ld be addressed No. 34 South-st., New-York.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..........Spalding & Rogers.
Stage Manager..........E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer..........J. W. Wilder.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
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SPALDING & ROGERS'
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SPALDING & ROGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS
NEW-ORLEANS
NEW-ORLEANS
CIRCUS.
CIRCUS.
CIRCUS.
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT, AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
NINETEENTH SEASON—1860, 1861.
FIRST CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1860.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.
Schumann's Symphony No. 2, Beethoven's Overture to "Leonora" No. 1, and Mendelssohn's Overture, "Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage."
SOLO PERFORMERS.
Mme. SCHRODER-DUMMLER, Soprano, and Mr. JOSEPH NOLL, Violin.
Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT
Of MEG MERRILIES,
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday) Nov. 7,
Is given the last opportunity this season of witnessing Miss CUSHMAN'S magnificent personation of MEG MERRILIES.
On THURSDAY, MISS CUSHMAN
Will appear as ROMEO in ROMEO AND JULIET,
And that charming and accomplished actress, MRS. BOWERS,
Will make her first appearance at this Theatre as JULIET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY,
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY,
To witness
THE GREAT COMEDY
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
Now in its SIXTH WEEK.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
It will be acted TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT.
Places may be secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon..........Sole Lessee and Manager
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1860, eighth week of and twenty-third night of the engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST, who will appear for the fifth time, as OTHELLO, sustained by Messrs Conway, Fisher, Canoll, Harkins, Martin, Fenno, Mme. Ponisi and Mrs. Conway, and new scenery by Messrs Hilliard and J. R. Smith. To-morrow, the DEAD HEART. FRIDAY EVENING, Mr. FORREST as OTHELLO.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors.. Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1860.
The performance will commence with CAPTAIN KYD.
THE FOUR LOVERS.
To conclude with DODGING FOR A WIFE.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS. NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7: commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.
The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.
No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.
No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.
No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.
No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.
No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.
No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.
No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.
No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.
No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.
The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.
The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."
The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:
"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
AND'W H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court abovenamed, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, aducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.
The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.
POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, when the great moral drama,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
will be performed by the best company in New-York; and as
THIS IS THE LAST WEEK
of this popular play, thousands of ladies and children will embrace the opportunity to see it. This is also the LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, OF THE LIVING SIAMESE TWINS, Who sail for California next Monday. Can anybody fail of seeing them. They are visible day and evening, as are also the AUTOGRAPHS of the PRINCE OF WALES and SUITE, TWO ALBINO CHILDREN, white as snow, though born of black parents; WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY! GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING FISH, ALLIGATORS, CROCODILES, SHARKS, &c., &c.; FORTUNE TELLER, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, and 850,000 Curiosities.
LAST WEEK of LIVING TAPIR, or, SOUTH AMERICAN HIPPOPOTAMUS. THE STRANGE ANIMALS. WHAT CAN THEY BE?
Notwithstanding these immense attractions, the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.
The management takes great pleasure in announcing to his millions of patrons that THE LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN have arrived from Europe, and will commence their exhibition at the Museum on MONDAY, Nov. 12, immediately on the departure of the Siamese Twins.
☞ An entirely new Drama, in three Acts, called "ROSE ELMER," from Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S great *Ledger* story, by G. L. AIKEN, Esq., author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c. will be produced next week, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 12, on the withdrawal of "Joseph and His Brethren."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS.
THE NEW COMEDY, CALLED PHYSIO AND FANCY,
received nightly with ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
To conclude with the UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

FINE ARTS.

A GIFT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES.
BROWN'S PICTURE OF THE "BAY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."
A number of gentlemen of this City wishing to give H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a reminiscence of his visit to New-York, which would, at the same time, be a just representation of native art, have purchased this magnificent painting, by Mr. George L. Brown, of the "City and Bay of New-York at Sunrise."
The picture was accepted by H. R. H. before he left the City, and it will be forwarded to him in a short time. Previous to its being sent to London, it will remain on exhibition for a few days at the CRAYON ART GALLERY, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT BY GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

A MUSIC TEACHER—.WANTED IN A PRIvate family, in Brooklyn, a gentleman qualified to give instruction on the pianoforte as an equivalent for board; reference required; Irish objectionable. Apply No. 261 Raymond-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

$85—FOR A PIANO THAT HAS COST $250. A splendid, large, round cornered, 7-octave piano, nearly new, $180. Two melodeons, $50 and $65, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MEETING.
Those who feel interested in the construction of the People's Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the Central Route, *via* Pike's Peak gold mines and Utah, are invited to attend a MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.
Ex-Gov. GEO. S. BAUTWELL, of Massachusetts, will present the claims of the enterprise to the favorable consideration of every citizen of New-York. The meeting will also be addressed by other able speakers.
NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.
Doors open at 6¾: to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGUlar preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 8th instant, at 7½ o'clock, and, as a motion for a proposed amendment of the constitution will then be acted upon by the Society, a full attendance of members, to constitute the necessary quorum, is requested.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The annual meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine will be held in the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on WEDNESDAY, (this evening,) Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. The Anniversary Discourse will be delivered by Dr. JOHN WATSON, President. The profession and the public are invited to attend.

REV. A. A. WILLITTS WILL DELIVER an address before the Young Men's Union in the North Dutch Church, Brooklyn, (Clermont, near Myrtle-av.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SEVERAL NEW CLASSES ARE NOW forming at C. H. RIVERS' Dancing Academy, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular. A Grand Soirée at Gothic Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCing. Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter.) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver a course of six lectures in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, and continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, until finished.
These Lectures are intended to give a history of the successive developments in the condition of Woman since the introduction of Christianity, and her relative position in different ages, with a view of tracing the progress of her elevation.
SUBJECTS—Lec. I., Nov. 12.—PAULA—*The Roman Christian Woman.* Lec. II., Nov. 15.—PHILIPPA—*The Woman of Chivalry.* Lec. III., Nov. 19.—ELIZABETH—*Woman as a Sovereign.* Lec. IV., Nov. 22.—MADAME DE MAINTENON—*The Woman of Society.* Lec. V., Nov. 26.—MADAME DE STAEL—*The Literary Woman.* Lec. VI., Dec. 3.—MARY LYON—*Woman as an Educator.* Tickets for the course, $1 50; schools and ladies, $1; single admission, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's book-store, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th st., and at the door. For this course only a limited number of tickets will be sold.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls, by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, bridging, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals, as he may deem for his interest. H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

a medal, and to have its name washed, for its good behavior yesterday.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh ward is bounded by Grand, Catharine, Division streets and the East River, and contains eleven districts. One of the largest votes ever cast in the Ward—in fact the largest—was polled yesterday. From the time at which the polls were opened until nearly sunset, a trail of people occupied the adjacent sidewalks, patiently awaiting their turn to do what they considered their duty to their country, by depositing their votes for their respective candidates. The Breckinridge State ticket was ignored, the Union ticket being the favorite. The Lincoln ticket made a good run, but is, no doubt, beaten by the Unionists. There was considerable challenging on both sides, which was the cause of considerable delay, and several parties were unable to vote in consequence.

EIGHTH WARD.

The election in this Ward was conducted throughout the day in the most quiet and orderly manner—more so than in an ordinary election of Ward officers. Not a single arrest was made from sunrise to sunset for any offence whatever. A little excitement was created early in the morning by the appearance of a man hanging by the neck to a telegraph pole in Greenwich-street, near Spring. On a closer inspection he was found to be only "a man of straw," and from certain papers found in his pockets he was supposed to have been intended to personate Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, the Mozart candidate for Congress in that District. He was taken down by some policemen and conveyed to the dead house, to await the recognition of his friends.

NINTH WARD.

This Ward was also very quiet during the forenoon, but in the afternoon two or three skirmishes occurred, one of which was of a serious character. DENNIS CUNNINGHAM and ROBERT CALKIN got into an altercation at the Eleventh District polls, during which CUNNINGHAM stabbed CALKIN with a large cheese knife, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound. It was a political quarrel about the comparative merits of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN and JAMES LYNCH, the Tammany and Mozart candidates for Register. CUNNINGHAM was locked up to await examination.

JAS. PENNY was also arrested and locked up for an assault upon JACOB ROBINSON.

THOS. TRAINOR was arrested for illegal voting at the Eleventh District polls. He succeeded in depositing his vote, and is said to be not a resident of the Ward.

TENTH WARD.

This Ward lies between the Bowery and Rivington, Division and Norfolk streets. It is usually a very orderly Ward, and was particularly so yesterday. Here, as in other Wards, the "heaviest vote ever known" was cast. There was not the slightest approach to a disturbance, although in two districts, the third and fifth, some ill-feeling was occasioned by challenging. The entire vote was "got in" in this Ward, but only with difficulty, owing to the unusual number offering themselves as voters and the delay interposed by the challengers.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Throughout the Eleventh Ward there were no unusual occurrences to distinguish the day from ordinary elections. In the Fourth District, which was a large one, some seven hundred being on the register, only four hundred and fifty-six votes were polled. About fifty persons were unable to get their votes in. The following arrests were made: JOHN BULGER, for disorderly behavior, committed in default of bail; ABEL ODELL, for interfering with the officer, also committed; JAMES A. SHANNESSY, for attempting to vote illegally at the Eleventh District, on complaint of Officer G. W. CHURCH; and FRANCIS O'NEIL, for the same offence, at the Eighteenth District—the latter on complaint of Officers MERSHON and BEATTY. During the day 45 men were kept in reserve at this station, with an omnibus in readiness to convey them to any desired point. The election returns began to be received from this Ward at 6 o'clock P. M.

TWELFTH WARD.

This part of the City, embracing Harlem and Yorkville, remained undisturbed throughout the day, while the voting proceeded with animation, and the vote polled proved as great as at any previous election.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

As early as the polls were opened, a large crowd had assembled at each of the eight districts of this Ward, which is bounded by Norfolk, Rivington, Division and Grand streets. Here, as elsewhere, there was an unaccountable number of voters who filed in, en queue, trailing themselves along the sidewalk, like an exaggerated serpent. And here, as elsewhere, in all the districts, there was no disturbance, or further approach to it, than the arrest of two parties for illegal voting, who were discharged by the magistrate, (Justice STEERS,) after examination. At the Fifth District two men were arrested for overturning ticket boxes, who were also subsequently discharged.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Two men named RILEY and MCGUINNESS, alias "Santa Anna," were arrested in this Ward during the forenoon for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. With these exceptions no arrests were made during the day, and the Election went off in an unusually quiet manner.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

This Ward, always quiet and orderly, was more so than ever yesterday. No disturbance of any kind occurred during the entire day, and not a single arrest was made. The larger portion of the votes were cast before noon, and, with the exception of the Second District, the polls were nearly deserted during the latter part of the day.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth is commonly a quiet Ward on election day, and yesterday it was preeminently so. The crowds at the polls were unusually large, and men stood in line with the steadiness of veterans, awaiting their turn to deposit the precious documents which bore the expression of their sovereign will. There were only two persons arrested at the polls during the whole day. These were EDWARD BLANEY and PATRICK GEOGHAN, taken in custody by Officer HUGHES for disorderly conduct, in the First and Second Districts. The chief excitement was in the Ninth-avenue, in the vicinity of the streets in the lower part of the Ward. There a few rowdies, who were drinking freely, amused the crowd by their gibes and jests, and their offers to fight any passer-by, "or any other man, for a thousand dollars," but they were more talkative than demonstrative, and nothing came of it all. Just as the polls were closing, a fight occurred on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventeeth-street, in which a number of rough fellows, who had been "spilin'" for it all day, took part. Two of their number commenced bantering each other in fun, and ended by tackling each other in earnest. Their friends rushed together from all quarters, and the police with commendable alacrity plunged into the thickest of it, and put an end to the fight speedily. Still the people lingered, and presently, by way of diversion, another rowdy knocked down his next neighbor. Then there was another rush, and another interference by the police, and that ended it. Nobody was arrested, and nobody was injured.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The voting throughout this Ward proceeded without difficulty or particular excitement, until about 3½ o'clock P. M., when a fight took place in the Eleventh District, No. 123 Avenue-A, known as Mackrellville, between some parties who had attacked and upset some of the booths of the Republicans. In the fight, a man named COSTELLO was badly hurt about the head. He was taken to the Hospital by Officer DAVIS. Another, named JACOB THEIS, was also injured, and taken home by his friends. Two or three others were slightly injured, and ran off before they could be arrested. The rioters are well known. In several of the Districts the polls were closed before all had voted, and toward the close there was considerable crowding and pushing for chances to get in, which required all the efforts of the Police to control. The day was one of the hardest for the Police which they have experienced for a long time. EDMUND GLEASON was arrested and locked up in the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, for attempting to vote illegally.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The election in the Eighteenth Ward opened early and vigorously, a large part of the votes being in before 2 o'clock P. M. In some of the Districts which were large, with small facilities of access to and egress from the polling-places, delays occurred which were the cause of much complaint, many being obliged to leave the polls, and others were unable to get their vote in. In the Sixth District, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, there was not a moment's respite throughout the day. At 4½ o'clock P. M., seventy-five persons remained in line, waiting for their turn, many of whom had been there for over two hours. When the final "Hear ye," was heard announcing the close of the polls, some forty or fifty had not voted. One old German, who said he was a Democrat of twenty years standing, and a "Hard-Shell, too," waited from 1 till 3½ P. M. unable to get in. He then declared in terms more emphatic than polite, that "dis country vas von humbug," and left in disgust. There were about 800 registered, and some 550 votes cast. Toward evening some drunken persons made a little disturbance, but the police soon quieted them without difficulty. THOMAS MULLIGAN was arrested for illegal voting, he having "bet the drinks" with some one who challenged his vote. MULLIGAN then "swore it in," and the person with whom he made the bet complained of him and caused his arrest. The polls were closed at 4:53 P. M., the boxes sealed and delivered to the canvassers, one of whom uttered violent complaints against one of the Inspectors, charging him with unfair management, and told him if there had been no law he would have snaked him from behind the boxes. A number of suspicious characters crowded into the room where the canvass was to be made, and insisted on seeing the votes counted.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The vote polled in this Ward was very heavy, while yet at the close of the polls a large number of voters stood in line at the Second and Third Districts, awaiting their turn, but were cut off by the expiration of the time allotted for holding the poll.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Quiet prevailed, too, in the Twentieth Ward. There was an uncommon dearth of drunkards and loafers. There were plenty of adult idlers and urchins about the polls, of course, but we hardly came across one of the regular rollicking ruffians insulting anybody and everybody through mere wantonness, with no special grudge against anybody, but shouting, screaming, dancing and assaulting indiscriminately, from pure love of the thing apparently—the type of your full-fledged New-York rowdy on election-day. There were several arrests, but none of them for very flagrant offences. The Police force of the Ward, augmented by details of twenty-two Central Park Police, commanded by Sergeant KOSTER, and of ten men from the Third Precinct, was judiciously distributed by Captain MCKELVEY, and was prepared to quell any serious outbreak. None, however, occurred. Officer HATCH arrested an Irish dock vagrant named HENRY CRISTIE, who presented himself at the polls partially intoxicated, and attempted to vote illegally. He said he lived on a schooner lying at a wharf on the North River. Inquiry was made, and it was ascertained that the statement was false. DENNIS EARLY and BERNARD REILLY, both Irish, were arrested for exposing liquor for sale on election day. They promised to shut up their shops, and were permitted to depart. Several arrests for disorderly conduct and fighting at the polls were made, but none of them were very outrageous cases.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The voting progressed harmoniously until the close of the polls, and at all hours during the day the lines were full of voters.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The election passed off like a love-feast in the Twenty-second Ward. Two men were arrested for illegal voting—JAMES MCDERMOTT, an Irish boatman, in the Third District, and JAMES W. SLOWER, in the Eighth District. At the polling-place of the Eleventh District, corner of Fifty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, at sunset, a poor German, full of lager, whose name was MICHAEL PROSTNER, was plagued a good deal by some rowdies and finally struck one of them. Officer GREER took him to the Station-house to keep him out of harm's way.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

TAMMANY DISCONSOLATE.

Marshal Rynders, in an Irreverent Manner, Concedes the Victory to Lincoln.

The crowd which gathered about Tammany last evening, dispersed and reassembled several times before the old wigwam showed any signs of life. Not only was there no "Rynders pocket-piece," to scare the echoes in the Park, but there was no tar-barrel, there were no rockets or Roman candles. Not to speak of a full Band of music, there was not even a single drum or fife. Tammany was dismal. Tammany was abyssmal. Tammany, in fact, was nowhere, till about eight o'clock, when the gas in the large room was partially lighted, and a tolerable crowd, in some twenty minutes, found admission. And then, where was the pride of Tammany? Three or four hundred men, and an equal number of boys, constituted the audience who were to listen to, approve and applaud the speakers. Councilman MCCONNELL, in the absence of Marshal RYNDERS, took the chair. He said that the object of the meeting was to receive the returns of the election for the different Wards of the City, which he trusted would result in a great victory for the Union ticket. The Eleventh Ward, he knew, was 2,305 majority for that ticket.

A VOICE—Give us a song.

MCCONNELL—I cannot sing, but I feel thunderingly anxious to give you a great majority.

A VOICE—What about the Seventh Ward?

MCCONNELL—In the Seventh Ward there are 7,000 majority for the Union ticket.

The speaker continued to enlighten the audience concerning the majorities in favor of the Union ticket in the Sixth, Ninth and Eighteenth Wards, when just at this point Marshal RYNDERS made his appearance. Of course he was cheered very loudly. Of course he was called to speak immediately, and of course, with his accustomed modesty, he declined. But having declined, he was prevailed upon to reconsider the matter, and did it very effectively by mounting the platform, and yielding the election to LINCOLN in the following terms:

SPEECH OF MARSHAL RYNDERS.

My friends and fellow Democrats! The City is all safe. [Cheers.] I had hoped that the country would be so, too, but there are those who can smell a nigger a mile and a half off, and they have prevented it. The Ninth Ward, I am glad to say, has done its duty. It has gone 1,000 for the Fusion ticket, where I expected it would have gone 1,000 against us. I have been working pretty hard, boys, and I am pretty hoarse, and I can add, that I have done all I could to secure a victory.

VOICE—So have I.

RYNDERS—If you have, I will treat you to a bottle of wine at the Pewter Mug. I say that I have made every effort that I could, and if the Democratic Party has fallen to the ground, I cannot help it. If there are any Black Republicans here, and they have won the ticket, let them ride the nigger if they like—a real black nigger, a woolly-head, with pouty lips—and if she is a nigger wench weighing 250 pounds, she will spoil GREELEY's white hat.

The Marshal proceeded to say that he was doutful whether the majority in their favor in the City would overcome the majority against them in the State, but of one thing he was sure, if the "old gentleman above" had taken proper care of His best people they would win the day. As for the Republicans, they ate niggers, drank niggers and slept niggers, and awoke in the morning black on one side of their faces. The Union Party had been crushed out by the Democratic Common Council, who had refused to increase the number of polling Districts in the City of New-York. If the Democrats, if the Fusionists had not had time to vote to-day, it was the fault of that Common Council. They had not had time to vote, and thousands of votes had been crowded out. Call to account these men; who have been derelict in this matter, whether they are my friends or not, or your friends or not. This business of the increase of polling places should have been attended to in August, and why was it not done? It was their duty to have provided places for the people to vote. Why had they not done it?

The Marshal here diverged into a little personal piece of business. He said: Old LEWIS TAPPAN came into my office, the other day, with an hypocritical voice, and face like the devil. He asked me for instruction in the case of those three little niggers. I said to him, "I have given you all the instruction I can." I told him also that I wished the devil had him, and that I would like to hang him. "I hate the whole race of you," said I. He replied, "I don't hate you, I don't hate the devil." "Well," I said, "You would be ungrateful if you did hate the devil for he is your leader." And then when he said something whining and hypocritical to me, I told him again, "I hate the whole race of you, and if I could hang all of you I would; I court your hatred, and I want it, and I would hang every son of a b—h of you." And I would. So help me God, I would. Not that I hate any individual,—not even in the Black Republican party, only so far as they have destroyed our party. They are dirty rascals, and not deserving of my hate.

Here a gentleman handed to the Marshal the returns of the Seventh Ward, giving 1,200 majority for the Union ticket. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—How has the State gone?

ANOTHER VOICE—I can state that ANSON BURLINGAME is defeated in Massachusetts. [Vociferous cheers.]

RYNDERS—I already owe a man a hat, and another a bottle of champagne, and, if that is true, I promise you a new coat.

VOICE—Don't make make a fool of yourself, RYNDERS.

RYNDERS—Don't you make a d—d fool of yourself. Dry up. Here come some more returns.

The returns for the Eighteenth Ward were handed in. The Marshal announced the majority 2,500 for the Union ticket. [Cheers.]

VOICE—How about the State?

RYNDERS—I don't know. It's getting hot here, open that window.

The window was opened, but had immediately to be closed, the wind blowing too strong. The Marshal at this point, stopping to take breath, three cheers were given for him, and three, with a tiger, for the Union.

The returns of the Seventh Ward were handed in. The Marshal announced them to be 1,500 majority for the Fusion Ticket. [Loud cheers.]

RYNDERS—If your hurrahs could put us in, God damn me if the devil could put us out. The devil had great influence in the Wide-Awake procession the other night, and I wouldn't wonder if he didn't beat us. I have not heard from the bloody Sixth or the bloody Fourteenth ——.

A VOICE—The Fifteenth Ward—the Black Republican Ward—gives 1,077 majority for the Union Ticket. [Three enthusiastic cheers.]

RYNDERS—And here are some more returns handed to me. The Seventh Ward gives 1,500 majority, [renewed cheers,] and the Tenth Ward 935.

VOICE—How about New-Jersey?

RYNDERS—She is out of the United States, and won't do us any good unless we get New-York.

Assisted by a friend, the Marshal here figured up the returns, and stated that the Union ticket was nearly 20,000 ahead, with four or five Wards to hear from. The announcement was received with very feeble cheers, whereupon the Marshal said that the Fusion Party had been badly treated, having had at least 10,000 votes shut out for want of a sufficient number of polling places. They had been shut out by the delay of the Black Republican Inspectors. "When I went to vote this morning," said the Marshal, "I was asked three times by a man who ought to have known me as well as you do, what my name was. 'ISAIAH RYNDERS,' said I, and I had to repeat and repeat it, and the last time I said, 'ISAIAH RYNDERS, and be d——d to you.' I suppose, from my appearance, he did not think I had a 'local habitation and a name.'"

A VOICE—How has the City gone?

RYNDERS—Well, from 29,000 to 30,000.

VOICE—That is pretty good, but how about the State?

RYNDERS—A fellow once said to me that birds were of such a gender, I forget what gender, and perhaps he didn't know himself what gender, and so I say that the State is of a doubtful gender. But the City of New-York stands for Union, let other places have done what they have. Every man who lives in this City, who has voted our ticket, has a right to say to the world that we are a conservative City, [Don't knock that man's hat over his eyes, don't,] and if the people in the country will trample upon us, for the love of the negro, let them bear the ignominy of it, and if the Union is dissolved, we can proudly say, "Never shake your gory fingers at us; we have stood by the rights of the white people of this country, and if we are beaten, we are beaten honorably."

The Marshal left the platform amid loud applause. Calls were made for the Chairman, but he had disappeared, and there being no other speaker present, the audience lugubriously dissolved itself, the Marshal announcing it as his opinion that LINCOLN would be the next President.

AT THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

General Rejoicing.

The Republican rejoicings filled the City last night. They celebrated their triumph in the streets; they gathered in shouting crowds around the newspaper-offices; they inundated the Station-houses, and threw up their hats as the returns were announced; they assembled at the Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, in such numbers, that once wedged in one could not turn around to come out again. There Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER took the Chair, and, with Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD and Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, received the returns, and from time to time computed the probable result. Mr. CONOVER read the figures, and every time he read the people cheered or jeered, according to the complexion of the news. The enthusiasm, which was wild, as soon as it was known how much below the estimate of the Fusionists was the result in the First Ward, increased steadily as the night wore on, and was incontinent at last. Never were there gathered together so many persons in so excellent a humor. While they were waiting for news from some Ward not yet heard from, all were talking and laughing at once; some were giving lusty cheers for LINCOLN and the whole Republican ticket; some were cracking jokes at the expense of the Opposition; those without were endeavoring to elbow their way in, and some within, half suffocated, were trying to force their way out. It was just such a hubbub of hilarity, in short, as you would expect to hear in the Republican Head-quarters on the night of the Republican victory. One, more enthusiastic, was incessantly proposing three cheers for somebody. He proposed three cheers for Gen. WARD; they were given with gusto. He proposed three more for Mr. CONOVER, and three more for Mr. SPENCER; they were given. Then he proposed "Three cheers for me." They were not given. Then, by way of variety, he proposed three cheers for Mr. CONOVER again. Here that gentleman interposed and requested that less noise should be made, and that men would stand still; he did not know how long the floor of the room would support such a mass of enthusiastic people. A man mounted a chair at the remote end of the room and shouted out the name of a friend, whom he said he wanted to go to a fire that was raging not far off. "There's a fire every where," said Mr. SPENCER, and that brought down the house—almost the floor—again. Loud as the din was during these interludes, as soon as the Chairman announced more returns, quiet was immediately restored—to be lost again amid a storm of cheers as soon as they were read. Thus, till a late hour, they kept it up at No. 618 Broadway.

At the Head-quarters of the various Republican Clubs, too, there were immense throngs. The City Wide-Awakes were at their rendezvous in force, and at Stuyvesant Institute the jam was irrepressible. The interior of the building was choked with people, the entrance was blocked up, and the sidewalk in front was black with Republicans. With the thunders of the thousands there assembled, the vicinity like the rest of the City, was kept thoroughly and wide awake.

BELL AND EVERETT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Great Enthusiasm.

The principal head-quarters of the Bell and Everett men in Broadway was thronged as early as 7 o'clock P. M., by an eager multitude, whose impatience to learn the first tidings of the election manifested itself in shouts and other demonstrations. A steady stream poured in and out of the hall, which, from the confined state of the inside atmosphere made it almost impossible to breathe it. The meeting finally overran, and a large concourse blocked up the sidewalk in front of the building. It was not long before straggling returns from the Wards began to come in, and, as they were announced from the platform, a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. They shouted and cheered, waved hats, clapped hands, stamped, whistled, crowed and then cheered again. The crowd pressed up towards the platform, and mounted the benches, which gave way, one after another with a crash, precipitating the perchers to the floor amid derisive shouts and laughter. The announcement that APPLETON had beaten BURLINGAME in Boston created a furore of delight, and the whole company gave themselves up to yells, shouts and huzzas which were perfectly deafening. The announcement that New-Jersey had given eight thousand majority for fusion, and that "PENNINGTON was defeated," created another paroxysm which vented itself in a long, strong, and tumultuous pow-wow, which would have startled a tribe of Narragansett Indians. A motion was immediately made and carried, to receive New-Jersey into the Union. The news that the Ninth Ward had polled 1,000 majority for Fusion, brought out another prolonged and ear-splitting round of cheers, given after the most approved modern style, ringing the changes first on "U-n-i-o-n—Bell-Everett—tiger," and then with their "One-two-three-four-five-six-seven—t-i-g-e-r!" In some cases the official returns were read as they were handed in, and at others the President would state that he had learned from an "authentic source" so and so. A transparency quoting the 1,000 majority in the Ninth Ward was finally brought into the hall, which appeared to set the whole meeting crazy with excitement, and for a time the din and confusion was perfectly appalling. The excitement had now reached a pitch which it was difficult to control, and it took the President, with the aid of several assistants, by signs, gestures, and grimace, to bring them to listen to what he wished to communicate. Seizing the transparency aforesaid, with one of the Union banners, they rushed out of the hall, and for several minutes flaunted it before the eyes of their astonished neighbors, the Republicans across the way. They then marched up and down Broadway, shouting with all their might and main. A statement that Niagara Falls had voted by a small majority, the Union ticket, brought out another *torrent* of the customary demonstrations.

The enthusiasm had now reached such a pitch that the delighted Bell-Everett men punched each other in the ribs and knocked each others' hats down over their eyes.

The impression by this time was strong throughout the meeting that New-York City had given from 40,000 to 50,000 majority for the Union ticket, that the State was safe for BELL and EVERETT; that New-Jersey and Rhode Island had gone the same way—in a word, that the Republicans were teetotally "squelched," and the Union saved. In this comfortable frame of mind they shouted themselves hoarse, and having exhausted themselves by degrees, adjourned to carry the good news to all parts of the City.

At the Newspaper Offices.

If any one doubted last evening that the telegraph wires were big with the fate of this glorious Union, a walk in the vicinity of the different newspaper offices would have speedily convinced him to the contrary. Such crowds as were gathered around the doors of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* are only to be seen on these quadriennial occasions of the country's salvation or destruction. Even our mundane neighbor suffered from a temporary deluge of humanity, and crowds rushed to read the latest entries in the *Day Book*. The publication offices were soon filled; "happy thou," thought the crowd outside, who have gained admittance to the inner mysteries. It is very probable that the minnows in the North River envy those which are snugly boxed up and labeled sardines. Anxious to see as well as to hear the outside crowd flattened their noses painfully against the panes—one would have imagined that they thought to smell out the returns. They climbed on each other's shoulders and stood on each other's heads in a vain attempt to peer in at the second story windows. Curiosity, apprehension, exultation—these and all other emotions, were as plainly stamped on each individual countenance as the Eagle on a quarter or the Georgius Rex on an old-fashioned penny-piece. These emotions found expression whenever returns came in from a Ward or a County. There were cheers and groans and huzzas and hisses. And until the night had grown old and morning was born, the clamorous crowd demanded more news and later intelligence. They demanded to know the fate of the Union before daybreak, and many of them learnt it before they went home. But it is questionable whether the majority of them would find out during the coming Presidential term whether the country were saved or lost, if it were not for the information supplied by their party newspaper.

At the Fifth Ward Hotel.

At the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, there was a commingling of spirits. The sentence is meant to be metaphorical, yet it may also be understood in a literal sense. Republicans were there, as well as Union men and Disunion men. Truth compels the admission that the Republicans were in a respectable minority, but what they lacked in numbers they made up in noise. Bets were offered on all sides in relation to the result of the City election, but few were actually made. When it came to putting up the money, it was generally found that neither party had any, and so the talk all went for nought. When the returns came in from the different Wards, and were chalked on the huge black-board over the counter, the cheers were vociferous. That is, from one side of the house—the Republicans were reticent of their applause. "Where are the caps and capes?" asked exultant Democrats. "Wait," replied the patient Link and Lincoln men, "you have your time now; we'll have ours to-morrow." Most singular good humor seemed to prevail on all hands, and even the remarks of the defeated in reply to their triumphant taunters were more in sorrow than in anger. Great anxiety was visible among the frequenters of the Fifth Ward Hotel to know the result of the general election; and the early advent of the TIMES to enlighten their souls this morning was eagerly looked for by all parties.

Thorp's Hotel, Union-square.

This place, the Head-quarters of the Breckinridge and Lane Party, was entirely deserted during the evening. The superior advantages for learning the result of the election afforded by the newspaper offices down town, drew off nearly all the partizans who were wont to congregate there, and as the returns did not furnish much occasion for rejoicing, to the adherents of that ticket, they did not come back to their Head-quarters to celebrate their victory.

At the Pewter Mug.

The quondam head-quarters of the real Democracy, quiet reigned supreme. At 9 o'clock that famous resort of the unterrified contained thirteen humans, three of whom, worn out by the arduous labors of the day, were sleeping, possibly dreaming, of the snug berths they had been promised if John Smith or Wm. Jones was elected. The others were imbibing quietly and steadily.

IMPROMPTU WIDE-AWAKE PARADE.

They are Attacked by Armed Men.

A short time before 12 o'clock midnight, an impromptu gathering of the City Wide-Awakes took place, and preparations were made immediately for a demonstration. A banner bearing a full-length portrait of "Old ABE," with a broom in both hands, in the act of sweeping out the White House, and surmounted by the inscription, "Clear the track!" was carried in front of the procession. Forming in platoons of six abreast, they marched down Broadway, through the Park, and, halting in front of the TIMES office, gave rousing cheers for the success of the Republican ticket. The procession then marched down Park-row, headed by the banner, and marching to the tap of a drum. When they had reached a position opposite the Astor House, several rowdies broke into the procession and tore down the banner, while one of the party, at the same instant, struck one of the Wide-Awakes a heavy blow upon the mouth. This was the signal for a general fight; clubs and stones were freely used by all parties, and one of the rowdies, finding himself overpowered, drew a knife and made a rush at those nearest him, swearing that he would murder every Wide-Awake that he could get a hold of. Another drew a revolver and threatened to blow the first man's brains out who approached him. These actions and threats kept the Wide-Awakes at some distance, when one of the party shouted, "What, shall three or four loafers frighten us?" and instantly a rush was made, and before either party could use their weapons they were disarmed and badly beaten. Another of the assailants drew a heavy club, while the two parties were fighting at the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street, and struck one of the Wide-Awakes a severe blow upon the head, felling him to the ground. Hardly had he committed the assault, however, than he was seized by a number of the Wide-Awakes and most unmercifully pummeled. Finally he broke from them and entered an Eighth-avenue car, which had just started, and escaped. A number of the Wide-Awakes now went up Broadway, preceded by the banners, and the rest dispersed.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.

A Large Number of Voters Prevented from Casting their Ballots—An Excited and Disappointed, though Tolerant Throng.

At the second district poll of the Tenth Ward, located in Atlantic-street, near Smith-street, the election proceeded with the utmost spirit, mingled with good order, from sunrise to sunset. A very large vote was polled, and but for the inadequate facilities afforded for extending to the voters of the Ward the rights of franchise no cause for dissatisfaction would have marred the proceedings of the day. As it was, however, a large number of voters, probably one hundred and fifty, who were in every way eligible, were debarred the privilege owing to the expiration of the allotted time for voting, ere they could deposit their ballots. As early as 6 o'clock nearly one hundred voters were on the ground, and as soon as the poll was opened a line, which soon numbered upward of a hundred, was formed, and eventually doubling in force. During the day the line fell but little short of one hundred, and as the hour approached for closing it became apparent that many would be deprived of an opportunity to deposit their ballots. No little excitement ensued from this cause, and during the rest of the day, Inspector FOLK remained on the ground with a strong force of Police. The crowd toward evening became more and more excited, while it continued to gain in numbers. At four o'clock nearly five hundred persons were on the ground, though good order prevailed. Precisely at the hour of sundown the poll was declared closed, and at that moment over one hundred voters stood in line, awaiting their turn to deposit their ballots. The disappointment expressed was of the most bitter nature, and not a few berated soundly the neglect of the proper parties in not providing more ample means for voting in the Tenth Ward.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAURENS-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of THOMAS COMANSKY, whose death has been already announced as having resulted from a gun-shot wound in the abdomen, received last Friday morning. Numerous witnesses were examined, but the testimony failed to develop any facts tending to establish the identity of the person who inflicted the wound. A verdict was therefore rendered of death from "Peritonitis," superinduced by the injury. Deceased resided in Laurens-street, near where the Police found him after he had been wounded.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER OF MANUS FARREN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday prosecuted an investigation of the circumstances attending the death of MANUS FARREN, a deck hand attached to the steamer *Jonas C. Heartt*, whose body was found on Monday evening in the river at the foot of Dey-street, with marks of violence about his head and face, leading to a belief that he had been murdered. Dr. G. B. BOUTON made a post-mortem examination of the body, and testified to his belief that deceased had come to his death by drowning. Other witnesses showed that FARREN had been fighting, and that when he returned to the steamer on Saturday night, he was so much intoxicated that he stumbled overboard. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, and resided in Newark, whither his remains have been taken for interment.

Exciting Race at Poughkeepsie.

One of the finest races of the season took place at Poughkeepsie on Monday, between WILLIAM BERGER, of that city, and JOSHUA WARD, of Newburgh, the acknowledged champion of America, for $500. BERGER challenged any man in the country to row him a distance of five or ten miles for a sum of money and the championship, and the friends of WARD at once persuaded him to accept the challenge. The race was agreed between the parties to come off at Poughkeepsie, and the course to be rowed was twice around that recently rowed at the late regatta at that city. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the signal was given, BERGER gaining the advantage of a boat's length in the start. This slight difference was soon, however, overcome by WARD, and the men rowed for miles nearly side by side. Nearly two thousand persons, from all parts along the river, were present to witness the race. A barge, filled with persons, steamed up and down the river. This was mostly filled with ladies. The Poughkeepsie crew, in their four-oared boat, rowed alongside of their champion, and cheered him on, while the Newburghers were provided with a small steamboat, which easily kept alongside of the rowers. The course was about ten miles. On the home stretch BERGER was slightly ahead, and would probably have won the race, if he had not made a mistake in crossing the river to the opposite side of the stake boat, to that which was agreed upon by the judges as the winning side, and before this difference could be regained, WARD had passed him and won the race by only 3½ minutes. Time, 83 minutes and 86¾ minutes. It is expected that another match will be made up between them immediately.

Gov. Morgan and Ex-Quartermaster Mitchell.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I desire to add to the explanation you have deemed it proper to make in reference to this subject.

When the Governor's hospitalities were accepted by the Prince of Wales and his party (consisting of fourteen,) the task of filling the few remaining seats was a delicate one. The propriety of making the dinner an official one was manifest; but as there were eight State officers and but four seats, to have discriminated would have been invidious. The Governor decided, therefore, to invite the resident members of his military staff.

On the morning of the day that the Prince was to dine with the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the city. Upon expressing regret that his table was full, and that he could not, therefore, invite the Lieutenant-Governor, I remarked that I would see one of the gentlemen of the staff and ask him to withdraw his acceptance; and for that purpose I went immediately to the office of Col. RATHBONE, Aid-de-Camp, who was out. Leaving his office, I met Gen. MITCHELL in State-street, and asked him to give his seat at the Governor's table to the Lieutenant-Governor. He answered curtly, "I shan't do it." I remarked that his "answer to a very proper request surprised me." He inquired why he "was asked to give up his seat." I answered that I had just called to make the request of Col. RATHBONE, who was absent; that Gen. JOHNSON, another member of the staff, had gone to West Point, to escort the Prince; and that meeting him, opportunely, I had asked him to do just what it was usual and proper for members of the suite of a President or a Governor, or a General-in-Chief, under similar circumstances, to do.

The insult to Gen. MITCHELL (if asking him to waive his claim in favor of the second officer in the Government is insulting) was one for which I am wholly responsible.

The charge that "Gen. MITCHELL was excluded from the Governor's table because he is a hotel keeper," is preposterous—especially preposterous, when the suggestion and the request were mine—not the Governor's. If any such idea could have entered my head, it would have prevented me from asking Governor KING to appoint, and Governor MORGAN to reappoint, Gen. MITCHELL.

Respectfully, yours, THURLOW WEED.

REPLY OF EX-QUARTERMASTER MITCHELL.

To the Editor of the Herald:

EVERETT HOUSE, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

I have hitherto taken no part in the controversy in relation to the recent behavior of Gov. MORGAN towards myself. My friends have done in the matter as they saw fit, unaided and unasked by me. I find, however, in the *Evening Post* of Nov. 1, a letter from THURLOW WEED, which is so utterly incorrect in all its statements referring to me, that I feel it only due to myself to deny them publicly.

Taking up the paragraphs in Mr. WEED's letter in their order, that gentleman did not meet me in State-street, but went to Congress Hall in search of me. Not finding me there, he sent Mr. SPRINGSTEAD for me. The latter met me in Broadway, and said that "Mr. WEED was in the Union Bank, and wanted to see me right away," and in the Union Bank the conversation alluded to took place.

My reply to Mr. WEED, when asked to give up the seat at table, was not "I shan't do it;" but "I do not want to do that." Mr. WEED thereupon said, "You must do it; you embarrass the Governor exceedingly; he wants your seat for the Lieutenant Governor. I have declined my invitation; you have had the honor of being invited to the dinner, and have also the honor of having the Prince at your house—this is sufficient." I then asked Mr. WEED if the members of the Staff were to be asked to decline. He replied that "they were; he was going at once to see them, as the Governor wished to invite the other State officers in their stead." I told him that I would think about it and see Gov. MORGAN. I went at once to the Governor, told him of the conversation with Mr. WEED; said "I did not wish to embarrass him, and would resign my seat at the table, but with the understanding that the other members of the Staff should also resign;" to which the Governor replied that Mr. WEED would see them at once, and that he should invite in their stead the remainder of the State officers, according to their rank.

From the Executive Chamber I went to the office of the Adjutant-General, who told me that he had that morning offered his seat at table to the Governor, but that the offer was at once declined. Gov. MORGAN had previously told me that Col. RATHBONE had also offered to give up his seat; and as he is simply Aid, and inferior in rank to the Quartermaster-General, the query naturally suggests itself, why was not the offer accepted? Another query that seems appropriate is, how shall Mr. WEED's statement, that he declined his invitation, be reconciled with the declaration of the Governor that not a single civilian had been or should be invited to the dinner. It is well to mention here that the Lieutenant-Governor was not present at the dinner, and no other State officer was invited.

On the morning after the dinner, by the advice of many Republican friends, I sent in my resignation to the Governor, and left Albany that afternoon, and have been absent until now both from this City and Albany. Mr. WEED was aware of my absence, and consequent inability to answer his assertions.

In regard to the concluding paragraph of Mr. WEED's letter, and the insinuation it contains, I simply declare that I have held the office of Quartermaster-General for the last six years, and was not until now aware that I had been indebted to Mr. WEED for the place. The position was unsought by me; and not one word of conversation in regard to it ever passed between Mr. WEED and myself.

Respectfully yours, JAS. L. MITCHELL.

[Advertisement.]

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Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 6—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1; 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 02. CORN quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bushels, at 50c. No sales of other Grains. CANAL FREIGHTS 25c. on Wheat, 23½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—73,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Prime Canada Club at $1 15. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS 1c. higher on Grain. Flour 48c., Wheat 18c., on Corn 17c.@17½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—100 bbls. Flour, 29,200 bushels Wheat, 17,300 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 68,200 bushels Wheat, 6,400 bushels Corn, 11,400 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 62½; City Mills, $5 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged; red, $1 25@$1 33; white, $1 40@$1 65. CORN active; yellow at 65c.@68c.; white, 70c.@75c. PROVISIONS steady at yesterday's quotations. COFFEE steady at 14c.@15c. WHISKY dull at 20¼c.@20½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

COTTON quiet. Sales to-day, 3,500 bales at 11c.@11¼c. for middling. Sales of three days, 10,500 bales. Receipts do., 38,500 bales against 36,500 bales at the same time last year. Receipts less than last year, 59,500. Stock at all Southern ports less than last year, 120,000 bales. SUGAR dull at 6c.@7c. MOLASSES 35c. COFFEE quiet. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre 1½c. The rest of the market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

FLOUR dull and heavy at $4 80@$4 90 for Superfine. WHISKY at 16¼c. PROVISIONS, nothing done. Hogs less buoyant; packers are offering $6 75@$6 87½. Money market and Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling; sales of three days, 2,950. Receipts the same time, 7,750.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia* will close to-day, Wednesday, at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

The Cuban mails by the *Matanzas* will close on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Nov. 10	New-York	Havre
Bohemian	Nov. 10	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	Nov. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Hammonia	Nov. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Atlantic	Nov. 17	New-York	Havre
Prince Albert	Nov. 20	New-York	Galway
FROM EUROPE.			
Anglo-Saxon	Oct. 25	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Oct. 31	Southam'n	New-York
North American	Nov. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	Nov. 3	Liverpool	Boston
John Bell	Nov. 3	Glasgow	New-York
Vanderbilt	Nov. 7	Southam'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Matanzas	Nov. 8	New-York	Matanzas
Karnak	Nov. 12	N. Y., Nassau & Hav'a	

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 6.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wethered and servant, Mr. George King, Mr. J. H. Binch, Miss Hortense and friend, Miss Ho[illegible]arsel, Mrs. Veyrat, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Plas[illegible]n, 6 children and nurse, Rev. J. Carroll and lady, Miss Preston and sister, G. C. Taylor and lady, M. Mitchill and lady, J. Battersley and lady, Geo. Gibson and lady, Geo. Holt and lady, Mr. De la Grange and lady, Albert Vickers, Mr. Peyser, R. J. Eckarte, Master Plascan, C. Carville and son, W. H. Ladson and lady, Mrs. C. Carville and maid, Charles Willmer, John Sloman, Mr. Shierman, George Carter, Miss Sloman and sister, Mr. Strecker, lady and maid, W. Dixon, H. Muller and lady, Mr. Barnstoff and lady, A. R. Johnston, J. R. Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, A. E. Smith, Mr. Marvin, Thos. Dixon, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Bontrom, Mr. and Mrs. Bones, Mr. and Miss Brown, Mrs. Lawrence and 2 children, Mrs. Johnstone and child, Miss Lamb, Mr. Forwood and lady, J. McDowell and lady, Mrs. Preston, 2 children and maid, Mlle. Kaster, Mr. Eakin and son, Mr. Stacey, Geo. Shaw, Mr. Bigland, P. Supple, Mr. Shortridge, Mr. Marriott, Prof. H. E. Curwen, S. H. Ewing, E. H. Stowell, G. Eyrondt, A. Lascurian and servant, John Chipnoworth, Mrs. A. Lascurian and maid, Mr. Skelhorn, F. De Meyer, Dr. W. Moore and lady, E. J. Walker and lady, Mr. McDowell, O. B. Graham, Mr. Morgan, John Dunlap, W. Jenny and lady, Oswald Earle, Wm. Paley, D. P. Smeaks, J. R. Bradford, J. Lynas and servant, Mr. Sustoe and servant, Mr. Inarequi, Mlle. De la Cour and maid servant, J. H. Porcher, Thomas Porter, Allan Gillmann, Nat. Gilmann, A. G. Young, J. M. Calder, Mr. Halyoake, H. Clason, Miss Inglis, Mrs. Dorigo, Rev. Mr. Hobson, G. Bascom, W. F. Grimmell J. Hersfield, lady, child and nurse; Mrs. Wright, Miss Heldeback, H. Horcuse and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Adderly, five children and servant; Mr. Heye, J. B. English, R. Marriner, J. Jarston, Mr. Christie, E. Cramer, Mr. Bustie, Mr. Monson, Dr. E. Criado, Dr. J. A. Mosquerat, J. C. Burnham, T. Lyman, E. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques, Miss Henriques, Jos. Stitt, Mrs. and Miss Murray, Mr. Eldridge and son, Dr. G. W. Briggs, Mr. Maurice, Miss Morecroft, Mr. Mitchell, Jr., W. E. Armbrister, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Deane, G. Smith and servant, David Hamilton, P. L. Wickes, Mr. Del Monte, brother and 2 servants, Mr. Valcarnel, Mr. Corano and maid servant, C. H. Swarts, Mr. Thiele, Mr. Shawcross, J. C. Todd, Mr. Gainer. Total, 204.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon rises. 12 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 18 | Gov. Island. 3 07 | Hell Gate.... 4 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships J. R. Keeler, Delano, London, Morgan & Wiley; A. Brown, Curtis, Glasgow, ——; Charlemagne, Brown, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Bark Amanda, Bamis, Havana, ——.

Brigs Isabella, Higgins, Marenham, ——; Greyhound, Pratt, Harbor Briton, Howland & Aspinwall; May Queen, Morton, Baltimore, Miller & Houghton; Margaret, Balcom, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Triumph, Hagan, Cork and a market, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Kate Stewart, Mather, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Demarara, D. Trowbridge; Florida, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Jamestown, Latonrette, Petersburgh, J. Cole; A. Grant, (Br.,) Heath, Cork and a market, G. F. Bulley; Augusta, Cole, Jacksonville, Thompson & Huster.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 1:30 A. M., 50 miles N. E. from Cape Roman, exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville. Monday, 7:15 A. M., N. from Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Columbia; 9:30 A. M., passed steamer Parkersburgh, all bound S.

Steamship Persia, Judkin, Liverpool Oct. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Passed Cape Race on Saturday, at 9:15 P. M.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. & C. R. Miller.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Jacob Bell, Anthony, Mystic 16 hours, having ship Garibaldi in tow.

Ship Garibaldi, (new,) Mystic, 16 hours, in ballast to master. Was towed to this City by steamtug Jacob Bell.

Ship Franklin, (of Boston,) Freeman, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to Crosby, Crocker & Co.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P., Oct. 28, with guano, sponge, &c., to Q. R. Bacon.

Brig Brothers, Beardslee, Sombrero 13 ds., with grain to H. C. Hardy & Co.

Schr. Emily Keith, (of New-Orleans,) Lockwood, Matanzas Oct. 28, with sugar, molasses and oranges to master. Sailed in co. with bark Kate Lincoln, of and for Baltimore, and brig Castilian, (of Harpswell,) for Portland. Nov. 5, lat. 38 47, lon. 72 17, passed the hull of a vessel of about 200 tons, part of the starboard quarter of water.

Schr. Caroline Simpson, (of Rochester,) Simpson, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Post & Small. Has experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Schr. Amanda, Knowls, Petersburgh 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, (3-masted,) Irvin, Norfolk, with timber to Henry Reimers.

Schr. Susan M. Jayne, Jayne, Norfolk, with corn and wheat to Henry Reimers.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Jackson, Petersburgh 4 ds., with cotton to G. L. Hatch.

Schr. C. H. Miller, Allen, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to order.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Fredericksburgh 30 hours, flour to master.

Schr. Hickman, Dickinson, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Davis, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Tennessee, Wooster, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Bryant, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleef, Georgetown, D. C., 16 ds., with coal.

Schr. Highlander, Sturges, Albany, with lumber for Boston.

Schr. T. D. Wagner, Ryder, Charleston, 5 ds., cotton.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Connell, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. M. F. Boyd, Mather, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Townsend, Virginia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Rogers, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. S. M. Smith, Weeks, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. William Capes, Mathews, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Mary Jane, Smith, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. William Bacon, Bacon, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Ann Caroline, Bacon, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Sarah Miller, Layton, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Isaac Van Sant, Small, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Libby, Alexandria, 4 ds., coal.

Schr. George Smith, Wood, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Mist, Dissosway, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Elizabeth Ellen, Smith, Troy, for Pitston.

Schr. Alice, Davis, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Alexandria, 4 ds.

Schr. Moderator, Hilts, Virginia 3 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c. Nov. 5, ship Sierra Nevada, for San Francisco. 6th, ships Wm. Tapscott, for Liverpool; Peruvian, for San Francisco; Underwriter, for Liverpool; Yorktown, for London; Old England, for Liverpool; Lancashire, for Mobile; Southampton, for Liverpool. Brig Franklin, (Br.,) ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 6—Arr. ship Columbia, from New-Orleans; barks Rocket, from Penang; La Cignera, from Havana; John Clemens, from Malaga; Delphas, from New-Orleans; S. B. Hale, from Sagua; Robert Pennell, from Cardenas; brigs Milton, from Port-au-Prince; Edith Ann, from St. Martins; Santiago, from Aux Cayes; Rainbow, from Fortune Island; Demerara, from Remedios; Mountain Eagle, from Cardenas; P. M. Tinker, from Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

EAST HAMPTON, Nov. 5—The schr. Hannah D., (of Harwichport, Mass.,) Nickerson, from New-Bedford, bound to New-York, went ashore last night on Gardener Point; crew all safe, vessel in ballast. She lies high and dry on the beach, and apparently uninjured. It will be necessary to screw her up to launch her. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)